The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE IRON STEAM SHIP SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER, at five P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary,
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 4581

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fast-sailing schooner FANCY, A. Barter, master, will sail for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
5130 Messrs. WM. WALKER AND CO.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite clipper schooner ELIZABETH JANE, Thomas Stericker, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail on Thursday next, the 27th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
6122 Commercial Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

THE fine Schooner SECRET. Jackson, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail on Monday, the 1st October.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
5133 Commercial Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
TO SAIL ON THURSDAY MORNING.

THE fine new packet Brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 160 tons, James Stanes, Commander.
All goods intended for shipment by this vessel must be alongside before five o'clock to-morrow, as she will clear at the Customs on Thursday morning, and will proceed to sea immediately after clearing. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
5143 Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE NOTED CLIPPER PHANTOM, 268 tons, Henry T. Fox, Commander, having much of her cargo engaged, will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
4861 Packet Office, 470, George street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE well-known brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 127 tons register, Pilfold, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.
For passage or freight, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
MOSES JOSEPH;
or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
4801 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

CALIFORNIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,
(CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON, AND WILL SAIL POSITIVELY ON OCTOBER 7.)

THE MAGNIFICENT SHIP MARIA, 500 tons register, F. W. Plank, Commander.
This vessel will be at the Queen's Wharf on Wednesday morning, where passengers and others will have an opportunity of inspecting her accommodations, which are now completed. *The steerage forms a range of cabins, all enclosed*, entirely separated, thereby securing to all the passengers that comfort and privacy so necessary on a long voyage.
This fine vessel is ventilated with Gilbert's patent air tubes and air ports; in fact, the whole of the steerage arrangements of the Maria are such as to render her the most eligible vessel now on the berth
FOR THE GOLD COUNTRY.
She requires only a few passengers to complete her complement; early application is therefore necessary to prevent disappointment.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
☞ Such passengers as have not yet paid the balance due will please do so on or before Thursday morning, or the berths will be re-let.
5144

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine A1 barque GLOUCESTER, 400 tons burthen, Captain Tardiff, will sail for the above port in all September. *For freight or passage* apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES TO CALIFORNIA.
FOR
ST. FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine new ship CHASELEY, 515 tons, C. F. Aldrich, commander, has ten stalls disengaged.
The above vessel being under "charter" to sail 1st of October, will be despatched on that day.
For cabin or intermediate passage apply to
J. B. METCALFE;
Or
R. TOWNS,
At the Wharf.
Sydney, August 28. 3468

FOR CALIFORNIA DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER.

THE FINE SHIP DUKE OF ROXBURGH, A1, 500 tons, G. P. Collard, commander, has only a few berths disengaged, and will positively sail as above. Immediate application is necessary, to Captain Collard, on board, at Towns' Wharf; to
J. B. METCALFE; or,
R. TOWNS.
September 15. 4552

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE first-class AMERICAN ship HARRISON, 371 tons, A. D. Sherman, master, will sail for San Francisco on the 5th October.
As this vessel will only take a limited number of passengers, and the greater portion of her freight is engaged, immediate application is necessary, to
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.
Shippers are reminded of the advantages enjoyed by AMERICAN vessels in the ports of the United States. 4892

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE fine A1 river-built ship LADY CLARKE, 500 tons, Murdoch M'Lean, Commander.
This fine ship has a very lofty, spacious, and exceedingly well ventilated 'tween decks, and will be fitted for intermediate and steerage passengers upon the most approved principle. The comfort and privacy of families and single females will be especially cared for. A liberal scale of the best provisions will be handed to each passenger at the time of engaging, to which will be added an ample supply of medical comforts for the voyage. The cabin accommodations of the Lady Clarke are of the very first order, and the Surgeon is a gentleman of high standing and great experience.
For freight or passage apply to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
Queen's-place.
Or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
4675 470, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE A1 Brig LADY HOWDEN, 319 tons register, G. H. Chalk Commander.
This superior vessel being under charter to sail positively on the 10th October, will be ready to take in cargo this day, Monday. She has spacious 'tween decks, and will be fitted up for the few passengers she will take with every comfort and convenience, a liberal scale of the best provisions will be given to each passenger on engaging, from which no deviation will be made during the passage.
The object of this vessel being despatch, the following low rates will be submitted to:—

Cabin passage	£25	0
Intermediate ditto	15	0
Steerage ditto	10	10
Freight, per ton	3	0

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; to
W. DEAN,
22, Church-hill;
Or,
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
4958 Campbell's Wharf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
CHARTERED TO SAIL THE 15TH OCTOBER NEXT.

THE fine fast-sailing ship VICTORIA, 500 tons, John Carphin, commander. Two-thirds of the passengers and freight for the above ship being already *bona fide* engaged, early application will be necessary to ensure a passage by her.
Freight will be taken at a moderate rate.
For freight or passage, apply to
CAPTAIN CARPHIN, or
Mr. C. S. DEACON,
on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
4877 Custom House.

CALIFORNIA.
TO THE INHABITANTS OF PARRAMATTA, AND ITS VICINITY.

THE undersigned being the latest arrival from SAN FRANCISCO, and having chartered the fast-sailing first-class ship
VICTORIA,
500 tons, John Carphin, commander, begs to notify his intention of visiting Parramatta, for the purpose of affording such information to intending passengers, as may be requisite for their guidance. In furtherance of which, he will be happy to meet all persons interested, at the Australian Hotel, corner of George and Church streets, on Thursday next, September 27th, between the hours of twelve and six o'clock, and be prepared to make arrangements for passage or freight, upon more advantageous terms than any other vessel on the berth.
C. S. DEACON,
5160 189, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 British-built barque VICTORY, 548 tons register, S. Picken, commander, has now the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about 15th October. Has very superior cabin accommodations, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to
ROBERT HOW;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER
September 24. 5087

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first-class British-built barque WEST INDIAN, Robert Mills, commander.
This vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and having all her dead weight on board, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Mills, on board; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or, to
5115 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first class ship SERINGAPATAM, 358 tons, J. Lovell, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. Apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
Or to
5127 DONALDSON AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class ship MARY CATHERINE, 345 tons, Isaac Warner, commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; to
L. AND S. SAMUEL, or
3688 J. B. METCALFE.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS, on WEDNESDAY Next, 26th September.

A subscription of one guinea will admit three persons to each exhibition during the season, at one o'clock, with right to introduce ladies on payment of 2s. 6d., and children at 6d. each.
Non-subscribers will be admitted at three o'clock on payment of 1s. each.

Tickets to be had at the office, No. 416, George-street. Parties desirous of becoming members will have the tickets forwarded to them upon giving notice, by letter, addressed as above.
J. C. WHITE,
Secretary.
September 21. 5010

VICTORIA TERRACE, DARLING HARBOUR.
FOR SALE, 50 feet of land, fronting Victoria-terrace, and adjoining Mr. Talbot's houses. A beautiful site for a marine residence. Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL, AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, September 19. 4870

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. DEANE begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will give a Soirée of Vocal and Instrumental Music, tomorrow, Wednesday Evening, the 26th instant, at the School of Arts.
The programme will appear in Wednesday's *Herald*.
5161 Admission, 1s.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the Public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—
SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s per cent.
SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 18s to 30s. per cent.
With a Return Premium of FIFTY PER CENT. upon the renewal of all Annual Policies.
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING,
4909 Secretary.

ARGYLE MINE.
APPLICATIONS for shares must be addressed (if by post prepaid) to Mr. G. D. Wood, 452, George-street, where specimens of the ore, instruments, &c., may be seen. 2909

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY,
ANNUAL MEETING.
THE First Annual Meeting of the Sydney Female Refuge Society, will be held in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street, This Evening, Tuesday, the 25th September instant, at seven o'clock precisely.
His Honor the Chief Justice has kindly consented to take the chair.
The attendance of ladies, and of all persons interested in the reclaiming of unfortunate females, is respectfully invited.
By order of the Committee of Management,
JAMES B. LAUGHTON,
4716 Secretary.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.
NOTICE.
THE Michaelmas quarter begins on Monday next, the 1st October.
R. K. SCONCE,
5133 President.

FUNERAL.
THE friends of the late Mr. James Edwards are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, King-street, on Thursday, at half-past two o'clock P.M.
No circulars will be issued.
JOHN HILL, JUN.,
5131 Undertaker.

THE RE-OPENING OF BARKER'S STORE, (LATE CRAIG'S,) EAST MAITLAND.
THE inhabitants of East Maitland, and the surrounding districts, are respectfully informed that the above Stores will be re-opened on Saturday, the 13th October, with an entirely new stock, selected with great care in the best markets, and will comprise every article in the Drapery, Grocery, Ironmongery, and Crockery, best suited for a provincial store.
It is not the intention of the proprietor to lead the public astray by puffing advertisements; he prefers rather that his goods and prices should obtain that patronage for his establishment which can only be procured by moderate profits upon purchases made on the most favourable terms.
In these matters the public are the best judges upon trial and the proprietor in confidence submits the comparison to their opinion.
Wheat, Maize, Hay, and every other kind of colonial produce purchased at the highest market prices.
D. H. STONHAM,
5111 East Maitland.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.
MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.
After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.
Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.
Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.
481, George-street. 250

THE "REAL OLD SPORTSMAN INN," SOUTH HEAD ROAD, OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.
MR. T. BYRNES, late of the Fosses HOTEL, York-street, respectfully intimates to his friends that he has taken the above favorite House of Entertainment, where he trusts to merit a share of the patronage with which he was so liberally favoured in his previous establishment.
THE WINES, SPIRITS, AND FERMENTED LIQUORS,
of which he has laid in a choice and extensive stock, cannot fail to meet the approval of his visitors.
LUNCHEONS will be provided during the sittings of the Supreme and Quarter Sessions Courts. 5162.

JOSEPH THOMAS
HAVING re-opened that old established house formerly the Shamrock Inn, Campbell-street, Hay Market, Sydney, now the Butcher's Arms, takes the earliest opportunity of informing his up-country friends and the public in general, that it shall be his study to afford to those who may patronise his establishment, comfort, cleanliness, and attention, to ensure a continuance of custom. The House affords every convenience, the yard is spacious and secure, and the stabling good. J. T. flatters himself the selection he has made of spirits, wines, &c., are first-rate. Parties requiring any quantities forwarded to the interior, may depend upon the article being of the best quality. Agency business punctually attended to. 4997

W. BOYD, in returning thanks to the public in general for the favours bestowed upon him, begs to inform them he has disposed of his business to Mr. E. Bones, who solicits a share of their patronage and support. 5113

E. BONES begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and the public in general that he has recommenced Baking at his old establishment in Erskine-street, where he trusts by care and attention to deserve the same patronage formerly bestowed upon him. 5114

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL HOTEL.
ART UNION OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS, AND CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, OPEN DAILY, FROM 11 TILL 4.
MR. STEVENS respectfully begs to announce, that there will be 200 prizes, the principal subjects of which are The Game and Fruit Stall, value 180 Guineas; The Beggar's Petition, 100 Guineas; The Pet Dog, Affection, 100 Guineas; The Lily, 100 Guineas; The Broken Pitcher, 60 Guineas; The Fruit Girl of Versailles, 50 Guineas; Italian Boy with Hurdy Gurdy, 45 Guineas; An English Peasant Boy selling May, 40 Guineas; and the remainder of the Oil Paintings and Engravings to the amount of 1200 Guineas.

Six Hundred Numbers £2 2s. each, persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are requested to apply to Mr Stevens, who attends in the room; all Subscribers to be free of the exhibition.
All Subscriptions to be paid previous to the Drawing of the Prizes, or they will be forfeited.
Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Three-pence. 4123

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR THIS MONTH ONLY.
MR. J. POLACK begs to apprise the public he has removed from Hunter to George-street, and continues to take the above portraits in a very superior style, coloured or in shade, at the very reduced price of 12s. 6d. each, including a very handsome morocco case, or frame.
☞ Private entrance at Polack's Auction Rooms. 5047

FUNERALS.
JOHN HILL, Jun., grateful for the distinguished patronage with which he has been honoured during a period of ten years, and in the hope of applying, in future, his strict and personal attendance, together with his complete stock of (modern) suitable requisites, takes this opportunity of soliciting the continuance of its consideration. His friends and the public generally, especially those residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Riley Estate and Darlinghurst, he begs to inform them, that he has removed his residence and workshops from Elizabeth street to No. 2, William-street, Woolloomooloo Bridge; business also continues at No. 107, King-street, Sydney, where all applications will be received and punctually attended to.
4741 JOHN HILL, Jun.

FLOUR IN BARRELS.
FOR SALE, 100 barrels fine Van Diemen's Land Flour, suitable for ships' stores.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
September 20. 4888

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
THE undersigned begs to acquaint the medical profession of Sydney, that he has received by the Ganges a fresh supply of the justly celebrated Tela Vesicatoria, or blistering tissue, manufactured by H. and T. Smith, of Edinburgh.
JOHN ROW,
Chemist, &c.,
93, King-street,
And corner of Liverpool and Pitt-streets.
4977

DRUGS EX SERINGAPATAM,
IN ADDITION TO THE SHIPMENT EX GANGES,
JOHN ROW has received another supply of FOURTEEN packages of DRUGS and CHEMICALS ex Seringapatam, which will be landed in a few days.
MEDICAL HALL,
93, King-street, and
5158 Corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.
NITRATE OF SODA.
THE undersigned has a few casks of the above manure on hand.
GEORGE REES,
Macquarie-place.
September 20. 4872

YOU MAY BE CURED YET!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Cotham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.
Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a Corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honorable Henry Baring.
(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

"Little Bally Bong,
"Port Phillip Road,
"January 16, 1848.
"I hereby certify, that my wife, Lydia Rochford, was affected with rheumatism in the head for fifteen months, and although attended by good medical practitioners, she got no relief. It also affected the palate of her mouth, *so much so that she could not articulate her words properly*. I was advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did administer to her, and she continued to use them for two months. I can now say they have restored her to her usual state of good health; and for the sake of humanity I now make this public.
(Signed) "JAMES ROCHFORD."

Sold by J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.
Mrs. Marsfield, Tobacconist, opposite Wright's Brewery, George-street.
Mr. Allder, Chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, Boot and Shoemaker, King-street East.
Mr. M. Dalton, Grocer, 3, Campbell-street.
2116

VENETIAN AND HOLLAND BLINDS, &c.
EX GANGES
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY solicit the attention of their friends and customers to the following new goods, viz.:—
Printed Venetian blinds, all widths
Ditto Gothic ditto, ditto
Ditto chintz ditto, ditto
Union holland ditto, ditto
Linen ditto ditto, ditto
Brown ditto ditto, ditto
Crumb cloths, all sizes
Ditto ditto, in the piece
Stair damasks
Damask table covers
Ditto ditto cloths
Ditto ditto napkins
Table damasks, in the piece
Irish linen sheetings, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4
Barnsley ditto, 10-4, 12-4
Printed furnitures
Furniture fringes and gimps
Printed delaine dresses
Ditto fancy cambrics, quite new
&c., &c., &c.
George-street,
5084 Opposite the Post Office.

VELVET NAP HATS.
EX GANGES.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have received several cases of Christy's best Velvet Nap Hats.
George-street,
5083 Opposite Post Office.

GUTTA PERCHA CLOTHING.
EX GANGES.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have received a further supply of the above in Coats, Capes, Leggings, Shoes, &c.
George-street,
5068 Opposite Post Office.

G. CHISHOLM
CALLS the attention of parties EMIGRATING TO CALIFORNIA, to his immense stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Consisting of Colonial Tweed Coats, Trousers, and Vests, likewise English made goods, of every name and quality, and at a much lower price than usually sold
A large stock of white and coloured SHIRTS at a very low price. 3492

NEW SPRING GOODS,
NINE BALES AND SEVEN CASES.
J. T. WOODS invites the attention of his Customers and the Public to a fresh shipment of really useful and seasonable Goods, consisting of—
Balzorine and de laine dresses
White and coloured muslin ditto
Twilled and plain printed cashmere ditto
Rich town prints, newest styles
French ginghams and parasols
Habits, white and coloured kid gloves
Bonnet ribbons and flowers
Cashmere shawls and muslin collars
Checked, striped, and plain silks
Hosiery, in every quality
Horrocks' long-cloth and twill sheetings
White and coloured rolled linings
Gents' superior long-cloth shirts, linen fronts and collars
Brown hollands and Irish linens
Furniture, prints, and dimities
Ladies' white and coloured stays
9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 fine white counterpanes
Linen and cotton ticks, Scotch sheetings, brown and white linen drills, ducks, &c.
5107

SUPERIOR FRENCH HATS.
JUST LANDED from the Ganges, a most superb assortment of very best quality gentlemen's Paris Hats, of the latest fashion, with broad and narrow brims, of all sizes.
Also, superior waterproof drab beaver hats, very light, suitable for the coming season.
Also, Ladies' Paris riding hats, of a very fine description, and fashionable shape.
At UTHER'S,
5028 274, Pitt-street.

☞ NEW SUMMER BONNETS.
EX KATE, BRODERICK FROM LONDON.
LENEHAN'S BONNET WAREHOUSE,
255, PITT-STREET.
THE Ladies are respectfully informed, that the most elegant summer supply of Straw Hats, Bonnets, &c., ever received in this colony, will be opened for their inspection in a few days. 5142

LINEN DRILLS.
JUST LANDED, an invoice of the above, of very superior quality, and on sale by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers.
SMITH BROTHERS, AND CO.,
5156 Sussex-street.

JUST LANDED, EX LADY CLARKE,
CHIMNEY GLASSES, in gold frames
Cheval and dressing glasses, of every size
Prints and oil paintings, in gold and fancy wood frames
A great variety of spectacles, in steel, plated, and silver frames, at very low prices
Marine and land barometers, cheaper than at any other house in Sydney.
ALSO,
A small assortment of elegant Jewellery—gold silver lever and vertical watches, pocket compasses, French accordions, ladies' work boxes, gentlemen's dressing glasses, gold and silver chains and guards, ear-rings, brooches, lockets, &c.
JULIAN CETTA,
Carver and Gilder,
George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.
Frames made to order and in any style; old frames regilt, looking glasses resilvered; the trade supplied with plate looking glasses 6 x 4, 8s. per dozen, 5 x 7, 10s. per dozen, round front polished, 5 x 7, 14s., 6 x 8, 18s. per dozen, glaziers' plate and crown diamonds.
4797

FOR SALE,
WOOLPACKS
Three-bushel sacks
Lyndon's tomahawks, adzes, &c.
Rowland's perfumery.
THACKER AND CO.,
5126 541, George-street.

300 BARRELS PRIME PORK
58 tierces Carolina rice
200 cases lemon syrup
75 " cider
60 " clocks
150 barrels pitch
100 " raisins
40 " varnish
12 " snuff
5 casks hams
3 packages cheese
14 cases sperm candles
4 boxes prints
20 bales brooms
Staves &c., &c.
Ex Montauk, from New York, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.
September 25. 5150

DRAPERS' RACES.
ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
1000 Bushels best feeding oats and and maize
20 Tons ditto oaten hay, hard and dry, fit for race horses.
HENRIS FERRIS,
Pitt-street, Sydney,
Near the Theatre.
September 21.
N.B.—Grasses, Clover, and Lucerne, for meadows and paddocks. 5017

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned begs to inform his old customers, friends, and the public, that he has taken the stores lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cooper, senior, 337, George street, where he intends to conduct the merchandise of his distillery.
HENRY FISHER,
Glenmore Distillery.
September 24.
N.B.—Address, Henry Fisher, *distiller*, 337, George-street, Sydney. 5153

CALIFORNIA!
CHAMPAGNE
Case Brandy
Cape Wine
Taylor's, Whitbread's, and Swinburne's London brown stout
Arrowroot
Mauritius sugar
Export Tobacco
Kyongee Segars
No. 2 Manila's
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street.
August 30. 3534

ALLSOPP'S ALE.—For Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Allsopp's No. 3 Ale, brewed in October, 1848
Allsopp's Bottled Ale, in 3 dozen casks
403 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
10026 THACKER AND CO.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
To close consignments, at reduced prices,
DRAUGHT ALE, warranted sound
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.
August 25. 3268

BROWN'S RIVER POTATOES.
800 BAGS of the very best Derwent Potatoes, just arrived by the William Jardine, from Hobart Town, and on sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill.
September 24. 5088

SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS
WILL PLEASE
REMEMBER that, from the superior quality of ALLEN'S BEST BROWN SOAP, it is cheaper to pay carriage on it than on any other manufactured in the colony.
N.B.—Tallow taken in exchange at its highest value at the
7819 Manufactory, Sussex-street.

TO GROCERS.
THE undersigned can supply Mustard, Fruit, and Pickle Corks, in any quantity to order.

TO BREWERS.
BUNGS and TITS, all sizes, constantly on hand

TO WHARFINGERS.
Cork Shavings for Fenders.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
3355 7, Jamison-street.

VERY VALUABLE STATIONS ON THE UPPER HUME RIVER,
WITH ABOUT 2000 CATTLE, 1000 SHEEP UNDER 5 YEARS OLD, 6 STOCK HORSES, &c.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
THESE Stations are of first selection, are called Tintildra, Jeremal River, and Gravel's Stations. They adjoin each other, and are bounded by the Murray or Hume River, the Jeremal River, and Guise's and Hay and Chalmer's Stations. On Tintildra is a stockyard capable of holding 4000 cattle; on Jeremal River is a good four-roomed cottage, three cultivation paddocks, barn, men's huts, &c., and on the Gravel's is a stockman's hut and a good stockyard.
For further particulars apply to Mr. SHELLEY, Tumut River; Mr. LAUGHLAN, Melbourne; or Mr. KITSON, Attorney, &c., Goulburn.
Goulburn, September 20. 4996

TO BE SOLD, (to cover expenses) by public auction, at Grafton, Clarence River, one month after the last appearance of this notice, unless previously claimed.
A dark brown or black mare, two white hind feet, a star on forehead, long tail, branded Z or 2 on near shoulder.
She has been running at Tabulam, Clarence River, for upwards of three years. She was once taken off the station, and on her return to it it was found that she had been docked and rebranded. She has been advertised before in the *Government Gazette*.
She has a yearling filly and a colt foal belonging to her, which will be sold at the same time.
JOHN BURTON,
Auctioneer
Clarence River, August 31. 4694

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
THE estate of Mundoonan, containing nearly 9000 acres, at Yass Plains
960 acres, on the Fish River, near Gunning
Two suburban allotments at Goulburn, 20 acres each
400 acres at Bringelly, County of Cumberland
70 acres within one mile of Parramatta.
For particulars apply to
Mr. KITSON,
Attorney, &c., Goulburn.
Goulburn, August 31. 3805

JAMES M. BLANKHEAD *alias* RICHARD PETERS.
THE above-named person will be provided with a passage to the United States upon application within fifteen days from the date hereof, at the office of
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.
September 25. 5151

HARMONY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES are requested to pass their entries immediately for the above ship.
Discharging at the Circular Quay.
R. F. JENCKEN AND CO.
Agents.
Captain Pappe will not be responsible for any debts his crew may contract. 5134

SHIP KATE.
CONSIGNEES by the above vessel are requested to pass entries for Campbell's Wharf.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
Sydney, September 24.
N.B.—Captain Broderick hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. 5129

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting the crew of the American ship Montauk, as no debts incurred by them will be paid by the master or agent.
September 25. 5152

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Guns, pistols, books, linen, second-hand clothing, furniture, musical instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description,
BY R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street,
Near Hunter River Wharf.
N.B.—Parties attended at their own residences by addressing a note. 5146

IMMIGRANTS BY THE KATE.
THE *Male* Immigrants by the Kate can be hired on board the ship between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 27th instant.
Immigration Office, September 24. 5137

£4000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE.
THE sum of £4,000 is required on land within three miles of Melbourne, of unquestionable value, as security for that sum. The property is highly improved.
Satisfactory interest will be given, payable quarterly if required. The proprietor is of undoubted respectability, and derives his title from the Crown.
Apply to Messrs. CARR and OWEN, Solicitors, Sydney. 5024

£400 WANTED, upon first-rate property situated at the North Shore. Apply to
DUNSMURE AND LONGMORE,
5120 Bligh-street

A LADY is desirous of obtaining board and lodging in a respectable private family residing in the vicinity of St. Mary's Cathedral. Terms not to exceed forty-five pounds per annum, payment to be made quarterly. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Address per letter, post-paid, to A. Y., Mr. J. Cohen's, George-street, near Hunter-street. 5129

WANTED, a finishing Governess, competent to teach Music thoroughly, and the other usual branches of education. A liberal salary will be given, and to save trouble, none need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials of ability. All other particulars may be ascertained on personal application to Mrs. BOLTON, 423, George-street. 5072

WANTED, a working overseer: one who has been accustomed to sheep and cattle will be preferred. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. ISAAC SHEPHERD, Kissing Point. 5121

TO MERCHANTS.
THE parents of an intelligent Youth, fourteen years of age, are desirous of placing him in a respectable Merchant's Office, for two or three years; his board and lodging will be expected, as a remuneration for his services.
A line left for P.P., at the *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 5118

WANTED, a Female Cook; also, a German Vine-dresser, well acquainted with making wine.
Apply between two and three P.M., at Dr. M'CRAE's, 3, Lyons-terrace. 5140

WANTED, a married couple, the man to act as groom and gardener, and the woman as cook; or a single woman as cook, and a gardener, who would also attend to a horse. Apply to Mr. GEORGE THORNE, 591, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office. 5147

WANTED, a Man Servant. Apply to
R. LOWATER,
Harp and Shamrock,
5178 York and Market streets.

WANTED, to Wet or Dry Nurse.—A respectable healthy young married woman, with her first child seven weeks old, and a good supply of milk, is anxious to obtain a child to wet or dry nurse at her own residence. [illegible] Apply to Mrs. STONE, at Mrs. Fowler's, Union-street, near Bathurst-street. 5145

WOOL—A practical Woolsorter, of many years' experience, begs to tender his services for the shearing season to any gentleman wishing to avail himself of the advantage of having his wool classed and prepared for the market, by an experienced workman; or should a sufficient inducement be offered, advertiser would accept of a permanent engagement. If required, most unquestionable references can be given. Address O. P., *Herald* Office. 5157

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD
WHEREAS the house of the undersigned was burglariously entered on the night of the 26th August ultimo, and the undermentioned articles stolen, and it is supposed that three persons at least and a boy were concerned in the robbery, one of whom has been caught. This is to to give notice that the above reward will be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the remaining thieves.
A gold brooch, set with several amethysts, and a pearl centre
A gold brooch, set with an oval topaz stone
A long gold pin, with large rose diamond head
A small gold chain, with a seal key, initials, H.W.
Large gold chain, cable links, very long
Gentleman's gold watch, large thick white face, maker's name, Barraud, written on the face, No. 7018
Gold curb chain
One large cornelian seal
One small seal, with crest, and R.J.W. initials
One ring, set with pearls.
5077 R. J. WANT.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
WHEREAS on Sunday evening, between the hours of six and seven, the premises of the undersigned were burglariously entered, and the following articles, with many others, stolen therefrom. The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as shall lead to the recovery of the property, and the prosecution to conviction of the robbers.
6 Gold pencil cases
8 Gold brooches
1 Lady's gold chain
½ Dozen press gold pins
24 Silver pencil cases
3 Ditto watches
4 Ditto soup ladles, crest, a lamb
2 Ditto table spoons
2 Ditto ditto shell pattern
The fittings of a dressing case
Various linens marked T. W. Ch. K. and T Petty
One pair black trousers
One blue cloth cloak, faun collar
Twenty-five pounds sterling in notes and silver
Several promissory notes, none of them endorsed, and payment thereof stopped
One tortoiseshell companion
One silver fruit knife
KERN AND MADER,
Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,
No. 7, Hunter-street, Sydney.
September 24. 5132

LOST, a small brown Terrier Pup, four months old, answering to the name of Smut—strayed away from the barque Duke of Roxburgh on Saturday evening. Whoever will bring the same back to the ship will receive the sum of 10s.
5139 G. P. COLLARD.

TO RESPECTABLE SHOPKEEPERS.
TO eligible tenants a good opportunity presents itself for renting, on moderate terms, two Shops, within five minutes' walk from the Post Office, either with or without good dwelling-houses attached, each capable of accommodating a family. Apply to Mr. W. A. C. CAMPBELL, at the Office of the undersigned.
CHARLES LOWE,
470, George-street.
August 30. 5091

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Secret, barque, 377 tons, Captain Hutchinson, from London, having left the Downs on the 27th May. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. Palmer and servant, Mr. C. H. Phibbs, and seven German immigrants.

September 24.—Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, Captain M'Veigh, from Hobart Town the 15th inst.

September 24.—Seringapatam, ship, 358 tons, Captain Lovell, from London, having left the Downs on the 25th May. Passengers—Mr. C. Halyburton, Mr. L. Young, Mr. V. Milatovich, Mr. C. Furber, and Mr. T. Marriott.

September 24.—Titania, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Knight, from Calcutta the 7th July. Passenger—Mr. T. W. C. B. Robinson.

September 24.—Nautilus, barque, 191 tons, Captain Dryden, returned to port.

September 24.—Fancy, schooner, 34 tons, Captain Barter, from Twofold Bay the 20th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. T. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hillmrick and four children.

September 24.—Hyderabad, ship, 815 tons, Captain Castles, from Hobart Town the 19th instant.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 24.—Bee, 12, Coulson, from Kiama, with 4000 feet timber, 15 casks ale, 70 bushels wheat, 20 kegs butter; Waterwitch, 37 Roberts, from Broulee, with 24 tons potatoes, 10 cwt. bacon; Henry, 15, Williamson, from Shoalhaven, with 400 bushels maize, 100 bushels wheat, 8 kegs butter; Charles Webb, 24, Andrews, from Kiama, with 5000 feet timber, 35 bags wheat, 14 bags barley, 37 sides bacon, 50 kegs butter, 4 casks ale; Wave, 17, Jackson, from Wollongong, with 160 bushels wheat, 2 tons potatoes, 5 sides leather; Gipsy, 32, Robinson, from Broulee, with 24 tons potatoes, 80 bushels wheat, 15 hides; Lapwing, 15, Robinson, from Shoalhaven, with 4 tons bark, 10 kegs butter, 5 hides; Elizabeth, 32, Hutton, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Traveller's Bride, 30, Milham, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, from Newcastle, with 34 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 24.—Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries; Glen duart, 40, James, for the M'Leay River, with sundries; Traveller, 14, Creighton, for the Manning River, with sundries; Black Swan, 18, Campbell, Elisabeth, 32, Hutton; Port Phillip, 45, Clatworthy; Traveller's Bride, 30, Milham; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney; and Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, for Newcastle, in ballast.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Diana, for London; Cheerful, for California; Nautilus, for Launceston; Essington, for Port Fairy.

TO-MORROW.—Ebenezer, for California.

IMPORTS.

September 24.—Velocity, schooner, 138 tons Captain M'Veigh, from Hobart Town: 50 tons potatoes, 1800 bushels bran, 9000 feet boards, 8000 feet quartering, J. Cook; 20 cases brandy, J. Billerwell.

September 24.—Titania, schooner, 139 tons, Captain Knight, from Calcutta: 1000 bags rice, 75 packages canvas, 150 bundles twine, 163 bundles line, 30 bales gunnies, 23 cases curry powder, 17 cases chetney, 9 cases straw hats, 149 barrels and 100 hogsheads rum, 1 case, Smith, Campbell, and Co.

EXPORTS.

September 24.—Favourite, barque, 200 tons, Captain Steele, for Melbourne: 485 bags and 1 cask sugar, 17 hogsheads rum, 67 half-cases gin, 49 cases and 2 hogsheads brandy, 7 quarter-casks sherry, 36 cases port, 5 cases sherry, 5 boxes tobacco, 29 bags coffee, 20 cases pickles, 4 casks and 3 cases ironmongery, 12 camp ovens, 12 sheets iron, Thomas Hovenden; 2 casks and 1 case hardware, 4 kegs nails, 5 bales rope, 2 bundles shovels, H. W. Mason; 520 chests and 260 half-chests hyson-skin tea, 80 boxes Twankay, 50 boxes gunpowder, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 14 pockets hops, 15,000 feet cedar, Buyers and Lockhead; 4 1 coils wool lashing, George Thorne and Co.; 1 case cigars, George Small; 19 tierces loaf sugar, 248 mats sugar, Sugar Company; 6500 feet cedar, W. Brown; 1 cart, 1 chest drawers, 3 cases, Captain Bennett; 5 chests tea, 1 box soap, 3 bales woolpacks, 1 bale rope, 1 keg tobacco, 1 bag sugar, 1 bale slops, J. W. Gosling; 5 bales woolpacks, 28 tons coals, 7 casks oil, 2 casks and 1 crate earthenware, 1 cask hardware, 278 bags sugar, 1 truss slops, E. M. Sayers; 14 casks and 1 crate oranges, P. Cullen; 2 bags isinglass, 1 anvil and vyce, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 1 case, W. Wright.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Wild Irish Girl, to-morrow evening, at six.

FOR LONDON.—By the Lalla Rookh, on Friday evening next, at six.

The Secret and Seringapatam have experienced a succession of adverse winds during the voyage. The former, during a very heavy gale from north-east to north-west, which occurred on the 17th August, in latitude 39½ S., longitude 61 E., had boats and bulwarks stove, and thirteen sheep washed off the deck. We have been unable to obtain the manifests of these vessels for this day's issue.

The schooner Cheerful, for California, put to sea yesterday morning; but after being out about two hours returned, in consequence of the southerly gale and the loss of one of her boats, and anchored in Watson's Bay. The barque Nautilus was also at anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday evening at sunset, having returned to port from contrary winds.

The Titania has had a tedious passage of seventy-nine days from Calcutta. She reports having spoken the brig Christina, hence for Port Phillip, off Wilson's Promontory, on Friday last.

The Ratcliff, from Sydney, via Launceston, Adelaide, and Swan River, arrived at Calcutta on the 23rd June; the Walter Morrice, and Blenheim, from Sydney the 15th April, arrived on the 24th June. The Duke of Richmond, from Sydney the 2nd of March, arrived at Calcutta on the 27th May. The Lord Auckland, from Hobart Town, arrived on the 19th June. The Sea Nymph, from Hobart Town, arrived on the 8th June. The General Hewitt and Walmer Castle sailed from Calcutta for London about the middle of June. The barque Johannes Sarkies, 450 tons, Gillam, was advertised for Hobart Town and Sydney touching at Madras.

A project has been set on foot in Launceston to form an association, to be entitled the "Tasmania and Victoria Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of £60,000, in 3000 shares of £20 each. It is proposed to place a steam vessel on route between Launceston and Melbourne twice a month, calling at such intermediate places as may be found to offer adequate inducement, and that one-half of the shares shall be reserved for the inhabitants of Victoria.

When the estimates for 1850 were under the consideration of the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land informed the members that an offer had been made by Mr. Boyd, of Sydney, when steam communication was established between Singapore and Sydney, to lay on a steamer twice a month to Hobart Town for £2400 per annum.

In the list of passengers per Harmony in yesterday's *Herald*, the names of Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith and family, Mr. T. Cowan, and Dr. Wilson, were inadvertently omitted.

In the manifest of the Kate, from London, in yesterday's *Herald*, 12 casks and 6 bales drapery, consigned to Lark and Bennett, were omitted.

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in *advance* at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

September.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
25	TUESDAY	5 57	6 3	1 18	1 43

Moon, full, 38 min. p. 8 P.M., October 2.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25,

WILL be presented Morton's admired Comedy of SPEED THE PLOUGH; OR, THE FARMER'S GLORY: Sir Philip Blandford, Mr. Spencer; Morrington, Mr. Ditchburn; Bob Handy, Mr. F. Howson; Henry, Mr. Arabin; Farmer Ashfield, Mr. Griffiths; Miss Blandford, Mrs. Guerin; Lady Handy, Mrs. Rogers; Susan Ashfield, Miss Hart; Dame Ashfield, Mrs. Gibbs. Favourite Song, Madame Carandini. To conclude with the laughable Farce of FRANK FOX PHIPPS. Spicey, Mr. F. Howson; Henry Popkins, Mr. Ditchburne; Mrs. Popkins, Mrs. Gibbs; Miss Caroline Popkins, Madame Carandini; Fanny Fritter, Madame Torning.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

WE commence our summary with an abstract of the Parliamentary proceedings.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

The House of Commons met after the holidays, and was occupied on the Committee of Supply for the greater portion of the day, after which it proceeded to forward the stages of some of the Scotch and Irish bills, and lastly of the Clergy (*seceders from the* Church) Relief Bill. The house then rose at an early hour.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

The House of Commons went into a Committee of Supply. On some of the votes the conversation was very pointed In the course of the evening; Lord J. RUSSELL announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make his financial statement on Friday, the 15th of June.

The House of Lords did not sit this week.

MONDAY.

There was nothing of importance in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons, after some matters of detail, a discussion took place upon the Irish Encumbered Estates' Bill, which was read a third time and passed by a majority of 117 to 12.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and at a later hour in the evening, Mr. HAWES obtained leave to bring in his Bill for the government of the Australian Colonies. [The discussion on this subject was published in Saturday's *Herald.*]

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords the Bankruptcy Consolidation Bill passed through Committee, and was reported to the House without amendments. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a first time. The report on the Leasehold Tenure of Land (Ireland) Bill was received, after some discussion; the Earl of LUCAN giving notice that on the third reading, he should move a clause making the Bill permissive, not compulsory. The Greenwich Markets Regulation Bill was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise so as to include all householders, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the apportionment of representatives be rendered more equal to the population. Mr. H. BERKELEY seconded the motion. Sir G. GREY hoped that the House would adhere to its determination of last year, and reject the motion. The speakers in favour of Mr. HUME's measure were Mr. F. O'CONNOR, Colonel THOMPSON, Mr. LOCKE KING, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. B. OSBORNE, and Mr. P. WOOD; while it was opposed by Mr. P. CAMPBELL, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Mr. HUME spoke briefly in reply; after which the house divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 82; against it, 268; majority against, 186. So the motion was thrown out. The other business was disposed of, and the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, the bill for preventing bankrupt and insolvent members from sitting was carried by a majority of 55 to 45. A number of bills were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.

The House of Lords only disposed of some routine business, and the House of Commons did not sit.

FRIDAY.

The Duke of ARGYLL, on presenting a petition from Mr. RYLAND, formerly Clerk of the Executive Council in Lower Canada, who, upon the change of offices consequent on the union of the two Canadas, did not obtain so profitable an office as that from which he was removed, entered into a long explanation of the case. Earl GREY pointed out that even if Mr. RYLAND's complaint was a just one, it was a question which must be left to the government and parliament of Canada. The petition was received.

After some conversation on the eviction of upwards of 15,000 people in one union in Ireland, the House of Commons went into committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill; during the greater part of the discussion, the strangers (reporters) were ordered to withdraw on the motion of Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL (who had been quarrelling with the *Times* about the reports of his speeches) and it is therefore not reported. The further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

The House of Lords was occupied for some time in considering the best mode of better ventilating mines, to prevent the serious recurrence of such accidents as have lately occurred. The Irish Encumbered Estates' Bill was then read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Oaths Bill was, after a sharp discussion, read a third time, and passed by a majority of 272 to 206.

In the course of the evening, both Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to questions respecting the proceeding of the French at Rome, stated the positive determination of the British Government not to become involved in the Continental disputes.

TUESDAY.

The proceedings of the Lords commenced with a conversation respecting the proceedings of the French at Rome, similar to that in the lower house on the previous evening. The Bill for altering the Navigation Laws was then read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. INGLIS pronounced a warm panegyric, which was concurred in by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the American government, for sending out an expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

Mr. COBDEN then brought forward his motion for an Address to the Queen, praying HER MAJESTY to invite foreign powers to enter into treaties binding themselves to submit their disputes to arbitration. The previous question was carried, after a long debate, by 176 to 79.

After forwarding several bills a stage the house adjourned.

The Lord Chancellor (COTTENHAM) was so unwell that it was expected the Great Seal would have to be put in commission. It was understood that Lord CAMPBELL, Mr. BARON ROLFE, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL would be the Commissioners.

The desire for emigration still continued, and we have little doubt that by the time Parliament next meets, the ministry will be compelled to bring forward some plan for emigration which will not leave all the expenses to be borne by the colonists.

The report that gold in large quantities had been discovered at Port Phillip had caused some excitement. "The Gold Mines in Australia" forms the title of articles in most of the London papers.

The "Australian and Indian Steam Navigation Company," which has undoubtedly caused a year's delay in the commencement of steam communication between this colony and England, is at last defunct, proceedings having been taken under "The Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act" to give the shareholders a legal discharge from any claim against them.

In the list of deaths we notice the names of Sir BENJAMIN D'URBAN (Commander of the Forces in Canada), the Earl of THANET, and the celebrated French General Marshal BUGEAUD.

To add to the difficulties of the French Government, their special minister at Rome entered into a treaty which General OUDINOT refused to acknowledge, and proceeded to hostilities. The minister (M. LESSEPS) had returned to Paris, and it was expected that the French ministry, who upheld the GENERAL, would scarcely get a majority of the Assembly to uphold them.

The revolutionary spirit in Germany seems to be on the increase. In Baden a republic has been proclaimed, and an attempt been made to establish one in Bavaria.

We have, to the exclusion of our reports and other domestic intelligence, given a copious supply of extracts.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

18th May, 1849.

SINCE I addressed you on the 3rd and 5th instant, Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH has given notice that he will bring in his motion for a commission of inquiry into colonial affairs on the 24th instant; though following the usual course of Parliamentary motions, it will most probably be deferred for some days later. ROEBUCK has also given warning of a motion for a "public inquiry" into the present government of the colonies; so that, one way or another, the colonies will come in for a fair share of consideration this session.

What I told you as falling from Lord GREY respecting the steam contract, you will find has been corroborated in the House of Commons, by Mr. HAWES, in reply to a question by the Honorable FRANCIS SCOTT. It is still to be deplored the Peninsular and Oriental Company did not get the job. You would by this time be enjoying steam communication.

The absorbing intelligence of the moment is that which we have just received from Canada. It will no doubt form the occasion of a few pitched battles in both Houses, and it is really one of those subjects upon which it is difficult to speak very decisively. There is no doubt the Indemnity Bill, though not in terms, will in effect go to reward those who were *rebels*—a very exasperating thing no doubt. But if a country has a free constitution, and is governed, as all free countries must now be governed, by parliamentary majorities; and if, Canada being thus situated, a bill of the kind in question is regularly passed by the legislature, what is to be done? Who has a right to pronounce it a bad bill? A minority has no doubt a right to its convictions; but it is a deplorable state of things if a dissatisfied minority is to resort to violent resistance on every occasion of defeat. The truth would seem to be, that "the M'NAB party" have had it so long their own way, that they do not understand the constitutional necessity of some party being losers,—now that they are themselves in that category! We may be prepared for a very bitter onslaught by LORD STANLEY; and I think GLADSTONE has given note of preparation for a smart encounter in the Commons.

Last night, a petition was presented from the New Zealand Company, praying that a law might be passed against New Zealand being ever made a receptacle for convicts. I doubt if they will get what they want. Ministers are in no mood to create a formal legislative restriction of the right of the Crown to transport offenders to any of its colonial possessions. Their predecessors did so in the case of South Australia, but they will be in no hurry to take that course again. They may suspend the exercise of that right upon due cause shown; but it will require, I suspect, a greater power than the New Zealand Directory—even taking them at their own valuation—to move Ministers to go beyond that. The presentation of the petition was quite unheeded by the House; but I have no doubt some motion will be founded on it.

HUDSON appeared last evening in his place, on the occasion of the presentation of a petition (by Mr. DIVETT, who is Chairman of the South Australian Company) praying the honorable member's expulsion. There was the greatest muster of members that has taken place this session; to hear the great jobber's explanation. I never was so struck with the powerful influence which Party still continues to exercise in English politics, as on this occasion; though it has been the fashion to talk about the decay of party spirit in England. HUDSON was very encouragingly cheered by his own side, but the other side sat stern and silent. One set of intellects hailed his exculpation—the other only saw the delinquent Conservative! Yet his conduct involved only questions of personal integrity. I think, however, there is a pretty general feeling, except among the railway shareholders, that Hudson has had rather a full measure of censure.

The Emigration Commissioners have within the last few days been issuing some new regulations with respect to the part payment of their passages by emigrants proceeding to New South Wales and South Australia. They have adopted the following graduated scale of payments from *all* persons of 14 years and upwards. This, I imagine, may be looked upon as the formal abandonment of the *free* passage system, and general adoption of that of *assisted* passages. It is possible you may have obtained official notification of these changes before receipt of this, but I nevertheless think it well to furnish you with this statement:—

PAYMENTS TOWARDS PASSAGES.—*Before* an embarkation order is issued, the following payments will be required from all persons of 14 years and upwards.

I. Agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic and farm servants, 14 and under 40, £2; 40 and under 50, £6; 50 and under 60, £11; 60 and upwards, £15.

II. Country mechanics, such as blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, miners, wheelwrights, gardeners, and females of the working class, not being domestic or farm servants, 14 and under 40, £5: 40 and under 50, £8; 50 and under 60, £12; 60 and upwards, £15.

III. Other persons of the labouring class, if deemed by the Commissioners desirable for the colony, 14 and under 40, £7; 40 and under 50, £10; 50 and under 60, £13; 60 and upwards, £15.

All children under 14, will pay £1 each; and if any family contains, at the time of embarkation, more than two children under ten years of age, for each such child £5 additional must be paid.

Wives to pay the same sum as their husbands, in the several classes.

Out of the above payments, the bedding and mess utensils for the use of the emigrants during the voyage will be provided by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners profit by experience. Great inconvenience had been found in the number of *confinements* taking place on board the emigrant vessels. In the new form of application which intending emigrants are required to fill up, the following useful information is required:—

Married or single. If married, the certificate of marriage must be inclosed. State also whether any increase to the family is expected, and when.

As colonists, who have never gained anything by protection, (except for a brief period, and to a small extent on your wools), you will be rejoiced at the second reading of the new Navigation Bill in the Lords. Lord STANLEY will be as mischievous as he can be in committee; but the measure is no doubt now safe. A Bourbon ship bringing sugar or coffee from that island to Sydney, will now be able to take wheat back to the Mauritius—a German emigrant ship might load for London with colonial produce—in a variety of ways the bill will work for the advantage of colonial interests.

The late wool sales have maintained the advance of February last, and if we could anticipate something like a restoration to "order" on the continent, there is little doubt that every description of raw product would be greatly enhanced in price. But unhappily, as you will see, fresh complications are daily arising in European affairs. The mass of men are supine and conservative—the republicans are fierce and energetic—the soldiery in too many instances debauched—so that peace seems likely to be obtained only through the sheer exhaustion of contending parties, after a terrible amount of intestine commotion and slaughter! Meanwhile the efforts of honest industry are paralysed. One is led to hope much from the bold attitude at length assumed by Prussia.

WE received yesterday the report of the Committee of the City Council appointed to consider the report of the Legislative Council on the working of the Corporation, but it is so lengthy, and our columns are so much crowded this morning, that we must postpone any notice of it until to-morrow.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Edward Smith Hill, an adjourned special meeting was held. The examination of the insolvent, by Mr. Rogers, was continued at some length, and the meeting adjourned until Saturday next.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Jeremiah Ives Coar, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, writing clerk. Debts, £92 8s. 6d. Assets—personal property, £43. Balance deficiency, £49 6s. 6d. Mr. George King, official assignee.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of David Cross, an adjourned third meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Edward Coffey, a third meeting, at 11.

In the estate of Thomas Walker, a third meeting, at noon.

In the matter of the petition of George Collison Giles, for the sequestration of his estate. The Chief Commissioner has appointed three o'clock this afternoon for the examination of the petitioner.

MEETING TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Philip Lynch, an adjourned single meeting, at 10.

MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTION

Of specimens from Arid Island. In continuation—see *Sydney Morning Herald*, September 1st.

I NOW propose to examine the mineral which is described by Mr. Harrison as resembling fossilized wood.

1. External aspect ligniform, continuously and longitudinally striated or streaked, leaving canaliculated depressions between the prominent streaks; colour, that of yellow sand paper.

2. The structure displayed by fracture is small curvedly stratiform, or in continuous layers, like folds of thick sand paper, one over the other; separation is easily effected in the direction of these layers, but the same light yellow striated surface is obtained; this colour is owing to oxidation or tarnish, for internally the colour of these layers is dead white, and structure earthy granular; cross fracture uneven, or in steps.

3. The hardness is very low—about 2 on the scale, it is therefore easily scratched by the finger nail, and it is very friable.

4. It is opaque.

5. It adheres strongly to the tongue, and when moistened by it gives off the aluminous odour.

6. It is gritty to the palate.

7. Its specific gravity is about 1·6; not readily taken on account of its great absorbency, amounting to 18 grains of water in 80 grains of the mineral.

8. In the open tube over the blowpipe flame it gives off a little water.

9. Its powder does not deflagrate with boiling nitre.

10. It is infusible and unalterable before the blowpipe, except that the yellow portion reddens.

11. Insoluble in the mineral acids.

Notwithstanding the ligneous appearance of this mineral, we learn from Nos. 9 and 10 that it is not petrified wood, or if it be, that it must have parted with its original organic constituents, and become perfectly mineralized. Its absorbing character, the aluminous odour it exhales when moistened, and its grittiness to the palate, point to the conjecture that it is essentially composed of alumine and silex; but among such aggregates as described by mineralogists, I find none to agree exactly with our specimen, I must, therefore, leave it unnamed.

A. A.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hats, Flannels, Osnaburghs.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Cutlery, Patent Calfskins, Ladies' Patent Shoes, Coloured Roans, Trees and Spurs, Workboxes, Dressing Cases.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Prospect Inn and adjoining Cottages, near the New Military Barracks; on the premises of Mr. J. Thornton, Pitt street, opposite the Willow Tree, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c., also, Whips, Horse Hair and Upholsterer's Materials, and Lease and Goodwill of Premises; at his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, 3397 Sheep and the Station of Bigga, in the Wellington District, Leasehold Property in Pitt-street, adjoining Mr. Moffitt's Premises, Freehold Property in King-street near the corner of Castlereagh-street, Allotment of Land on the Parramatta-road, the station of "Khancoban," in the Murrumbidgee District, with 800 Cattle.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—On the premises, Sussex-street North, near the Blue Bell, at half-past ten o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Gig and Harness, Sausage Machine, Wearing Apparel, Work Box, Gloves, Ironmongery, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the residence of the Defendant, Corporation Inn, George-street, at 12 o'clock, the Stock-in-Trade of Ales, Wines, Spirituous Liquors; also Household Furniture, Saddle Horse, and interest in and to the Corporation Inn Bar Fittings and Fixtures.

POLICE OFFICE.—This Court was opened yesterday, by the Mayor, at nine o'clock; shortly after ten, the second Court was opened by Mr. Smart, and the Mayor was assisted by Alderman Thurlow. Captain Towns did not attend. Messrs. Windeyer, J. R. Wilshire, and A. F. Wilshire, have been summoned for to-day, (Tuesday).

ESCAPE FROM DARLINGHURST GAOL.—The notorious Sydney scamp, Louis Britten, who some time ago was sentenced to a period of imprisonment for one or two of his numerous petty peccadilloes, yesterday morning, taking advantage of the excitement, and perhaps also the confusion likely to prevail while the management of the Darlinghurst establishment was passing out of the old into the new hands, contrived to effect his escape. He must have passed unobserved into the yard, mounted to the roof of the sheds, and from thence have scaled the wall.

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY.—We perceive that the annual meeting of this excellent charity is to be held this evening in the infant school-room, Castlereagh-street, when His Honor the Chief Justice will take the chair. We understand that though considerable delay has been caused by correspondence with the Government respecting the premises now in occupation of the Society, the operations of the charity have been commenced that three inmates have already been received, and that accommodation has been provided for from twenty to thirty. We trust the attendance may be numerous.

WOOL.—Extract from a letter dated London, 7th June, 1849:—The first of the large German wool fairs has, we are happy to say, gone off very favourably. The quantity brought forward was considerably below an average, which may be accounted for by the long continuance of war in Hungary; and the prices paid, particularly for the lower qualities, were above what our manufacturers could afford to give; we may therefore look forward to prices being maintained in our next sales, which will most probably commence the first week in July.

POSTPONED FURNITURE SALE.—Mr. Mort begs to inform the public that his sale of household furniture, the stock of Mr. Thornton, Pitt-street, will take place this day, at eleven o'clock—having been postponed from yesterday in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.—*Communicated.*

PASTORAL AND CITY PROPERTIES.—Mr. Mort directs attention to the important sales at his Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock, of the sheep and station of Delyn, of valuable city freehold and leasehold properties, of the Prospect Inn, near the New Military Barracks, and of the splendid station of Khancoban, with 800 head of cattle—see advertisements.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SMART AND OTHERS, v. MRS. HUGHES'S TRUSTEES AND OTHERS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—We might safely have left Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy's letter, published in this day's *Herald*, to dissolve in its own weakness, if the list of *errata* which is contained in the same paper, and deprives these gentlemen of the main position from which their flimsy attack upon us is directed, had been printed in an equally conspicuous form instead of being thrust into an obscure corner. But as many of your readers may not have observed the correction of *Mr.* into *Mrs.*, we take this mode of pointing their attention to it. Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy knew well that the error must have been a typographical one,—*Mr.* Hughes's trustees not being parties to the suit, and their only object in founding any remark upon this trivial point must have been to display their talents for sarcasm and fine writing, an attempt in which we do not fear that any person competent to judge will consider that they have been eminently successful. The writer seems to us to be but a wooden Junius,—Pistol imitating Falstaff.

Our great error in the eyes of Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy appears to be this, that we have thought it due to our clients to publish, for the information of that class of your readers who interest themselves in such matters, a clear, full, and accurate report of the questions raised on behalf of our clients, as we were not satisfied with the slight, and in some respects incorrect outline, which had previously been inserted in the *Herald*. They do *not* accuse us of having misstated or overcoloured any of the facts or arguments; and, how the circumstance of our publishing in a fuller and more correct form the various points which were urged at the hearing of the case, should seem to Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy to call for a declamation from them on its moral merits, and for the insinuations against us in which they have indulged, it would be as needless for us to inquire as it would be difficult for us to determine. It is a question, to use the language of Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy, that will "occasionally afflict our imagination."

Messrs Holden and M'Carthy attempt to enlist the moral sympathies of your readers, and are very severe upon us for taking advantage of what they call "technical objections." As this accusation is of course *one* to which these gentlemen have, on no occasion in their own practice, laid themselves open, we feel so completely overwhelmed, that we must pause before we can reply. We have, however, recovered our breath sufficiently to say, that if we could lay the whole facts before the public, (which in the present form, and at the present stage of the proceedings, we do not consider ourselves entitled to do,) we believe that abstract justice inclines very little to either side of the question, and that technical grounds form as good a basis as any other upon which a decision might be founded, that would meet the merits of the case. In conclusion, we shall merely remark that, considering the puerile rhetoric, which Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy have reared upon what they knew to be a mere error of the printer's, a man of plain sense might probably think himself entitled to infer that they would be as ready as any of their brethren to take "technical objections."

We are, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

STENHOUSE AND HARDY.

186, Elizabeth-street, September 24.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

(*From the Times, June* 12.)

FRANCE.

THE following is our correspondent's letter, dated Sunday, 5 P.M.:—

The following is the despatch of Marshal Oudinot—

"THE GENERAL-IN CHIEF TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Head-quarters, Villa Pamfili, June 4, 5 A.M.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—The diplomatic negotiations opened by M. de Lesseps have, as you are aware, relaxed, since the 17th of May, the entire operations of the expeditionary army of the Mediterranean; yet our labours have not been totally interrupted. The engineers and artillery, aided by the infantry, have constructed *gabions* and *fascines*. A bridge thrown in front of San Paolo enabled us to establish ourselves in the church of that name, and which, opening our communications with the road of Albano, enables us to be in advance of any other foreign force. Our position has been made stronger, as we have established at the head of the bridge an entrenchment capable of containing a battalion. Owing to the incessant labours of the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the Marines, we have been enabled to form magazines for provisions and the great park of artillery, the last pieces of which reached on the 1st.

"Our troops had occupied Monte Mario, or the Mont Sacré, which at the same time commands the Upper Tiber, the Vatican, Fort Saint Angelo, and the roads of Ancona and Florence. The enemy, who had laboured with much activity during some weeks, suddenly abandoned it, and some hours afterwards the 13th Light Infantry and the 13th of the Line occupied it without firing a shot.

"On the 31st of May, M. Lesseps had concluded with the Roman authorities a convention, to which he wished I should affix my signature. But our military honour, in accordance with my instructions, forbade me to put my name to an act which opposed my entrance to Rome. In a late despatch I had the honour to inform you, that from the 1st June I informed the Triumvirate that the verbal truce agreed to by M. Lesseps should cease to have effect 24 hours after my notification. I communicated the same information to the enemy's advanced posts. At the request of M. de Gerando, Secretary of Embassy, I agreed to defer the direct attack on the place till the 4th at the latest. This diplomatic agent was informed that such of our countrymen as desired to quit Rome should find at San Paolo a secure refuge.

"Nevertheless, the strictest investment of the place became immediately necessary in order to undertake the preliminary trench operations. The General of Division, Vaillant, commanding the engineers of the army, could not seriously commence his work, while the enemy remained in a position to annoy them by the possession of the Villa Pamfili, the church of San Pancrazio, and the villas Corsini and Valentini. The capture of one of these positions was necessarily followed by that of the others in succession, which was effected. Two columns, one under the orders of General Mollieu, the other of General Le Vaillant, received the order to commence the attack on the 3rd June, at three o'clock in the morning. The one set out from the Villa Mattei, near the Villa Santucci; the other from the Villa San Carlo.

"At this point of junction, General Regnauld de St. Jean d'Angely was to take the command and concentrate their action. Generals Rostalan and Guervillers were ordered to unite and support the movement.

"Though the Villa Pamfili was surrounded with a wall four meters high and fifty centimeters thick, though the enemy had constructed in many parts of it numerous barricades, and though it was defended by about 2000 men, yet it was taken with rapidity. More than 200 prisoners, including ten officers, were taken at five o'clock in the morning; and three stands of colours and 200,000 cartridges, also fell into our hands.

"The church of San Pancrazio, adjoining the park of the Villa Pamfili, was also taken, and at seven o'clock the same morning our position was firmly established. In the mean time, two companies dislodged the enemy from a vast edifice, situate 300 meters from the depôt of the trench, and at 600 meters from the walls of the place. The occupation of the church San Pancrazio necessarily required that of the Villa Orsini, a rectangular edifice, and built of hewn stone of great solidity. The enemy had entrenched themselves there in a formidable manner, and it required all the energy of our soldiers and the skill of our officers to dislodge them. This result was attained at ten o'clock. Almost simultaneously the Villa Valentini, and a large farm adjoining it, and at the same elevation, were also taken. The Romans, however, comprehending perfectly the importance of these positions, were unwilling to leave us in quiet possession of them. From morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, the attacking columns, supported by the fire of the ramparts, made every effort to retake and keep possession of these three buildings. The howitzers several times set fire to them, so that we were obliged to abandon them. They were, however, retaken by us without delay. The valour of our soldiers was all the more admirable, as, faithful to our determination not to attack the city till Monday, we did not wish to reply with cannon to the fire of the ramparts. At one moment the Roman troops, led on, as we are told, by Garibaldi, tried to turn our left, and made a *sortie* on the *plateau* which leads from the Vatican to the Villa Pamfili. The ardour of our troops did not permit the enemy to effect his purpose. The attempt was at once repelled.

"Several diversions were made by our troops. The cavalry during nearly the whole time traversed, in sight of the ramparts, the left bank of the Lower Tiber.

"On the other side, the Brigade of Sauvan, in position for some days previously at Monte Mario, had been ordered to take possession of the Ponte Molle, one arch of which had been destroyed, and which it was generally thought had been mined. This supposition induced the General to cause about twenty volunteers to cross, by swimming to the left bank, and whose muskets, and a portion of whose clothing, had been deposited on a raft constructed for the purpose. This operation was not successful.

"The General then determined to take possession of the portion of the bridge on the right bank. Some skirmishers, of whom were a number of chasseurs of infantry, placed on this point, succeeded, after many efforts, in silencing the two guns that the enemy had established for the purpose of sweeping the bridge. They obliged about a thousand Romans, who were on the left bank, to retreat to the houses, and to cease firing.

"The skirmishers were then enabled by means of fascines and beams, to render the bridge passable for infantry, and in a short time three companies took up position on the left bank. They were immediately in condition to repel the attacks of the enemy. During the night, the Roman troops again attempted a *sortie*. The firm attitude of our men forced them to retire without any result.

Such, M. le Ministre, is the actual situation of affairs. Our troops were at no time wholly engaged; they relieved each other successively, yet the greater part of them were on foot from two o'clock in the morning till six in the evening. They have taken positions which appear impregnable, and the possession of which must have an immense influence on the result of the siege.

"The number of our wounded amounts to 165, including seven officers, You shall receive forthwith a regular and detailed statement on this head.

"So soon as I shall have received the particular reports of the commanding officers, I shall mention in greater detail than I can do now the feats which were performed in the various combats that took place on the 3rd of June.

"I shall feel much pleasure in calling the attention of the Government to the soldiers who have so valiantly borne the French colours on this memorable and glorious day.

"I am, with respect, &c.,

OUDINOT DE REGGIO,

"General commanding in chief the Expeditionary Corps."

Opinions vary much on the subject of the entrance of the French into Rome. Several persons who are well acquainted with the city state that they cannot enter unless after a terrific bombardment and assault; while others believe that the Romans will capitulate before such extreme measures are resorted to.

The dissension between M. Lesseps and the Government who so lately sent him as Envoy Extraordinary to Rome, is a godsend to the Opposition Press. In the columns of *La Presse* and *La National* he is held forth as a martyr to the bad faith of the Government; and the praises of the *National* on that gentleman's talents and patriotism are unlimited, from the fact of his having declared that the Roman Republic ought to be recognised by the French Government.

The *Journal des Débats* remarks on one circumstance which is difficult to be understood. In one of M. Lesseps' letters it was stated that his life was threatened by assassins in Rome, and he uttered a terrible menace against the "Eternal City" if the hair of a single Frenchman's head was touched. He also stated that his desire was to "withdraw the same majority of the people from the influence of a chief who terrified and oppressed them." The *Débats* states that it is not easy to understand how M. Lesseps could afterwards wish to effect a defensive and offensive alliance with men whom he described in such a manner, and to save himself from whose treacherous attacks he was obliged to quit Rome.

La Presse positively states that the French Government had never any cause to fear that the Austrian army would abuse the victory it expected to obtain over the Roman Republic, or violate the integrity of the territory of the Roman States.

"Every assurance," it adds, "had been given on this head to the French Government by Austria, which, so far from taking umbrage at our interference in the affairs of Rome, was, on the contrary, sincerely glad of it. We believe this completely. Why have we gone to Rome? What motive had we there? The desire, said M. Barrot, to co-operate in aiding the Roman people to obtain a good government based on liberal institutions. If it be true that the welfare of other people inspires us with such devotedness, whence comes it that we did not fly to the assistance of Charles Albert? Whence comes it that we abandoned the republic of Venice in her extremity? Whence comes it that the fate and name of Poland seem to be entirely effaced from our memory? Inconsistency or falsehood? We must choose between the one or the other."

It is announced that the President of the Republic, availing himself of the right conferred on him by the 99th article of the Constitution, has decreed, after consulting the Ministers, that the examination of the acts of M. Lesseps during his mission in Italy shall be submitted to the Council of State, and that the report of that body shall be published.

M. Lesseps is understood to express himself delighted with this determination, as it will afford him ample opportunity to defend himself, and explain the ill-treatment he complains of being subjected to, and which explanation he might not otherwise be able to offer consistently with the reserve imposed on a diplomatic agent. At all events, there is no question of the popularity M. Lesseps has found amongst the opponents of the Government, and there would be nothing surprising in the fact of his being elected for one of the vacant seats for Paris. There are some who go so far as to say that, in the event of any change of Ministry, M. Lesseps stands a good chance of forming part of a new Cabinet.

M. Lesseps has not yet had an interview with the President of the Republic.

There can be no doubt that a good deal of agitation has been caused by the news of the attack on Rome. A very stormy debate is anticipated for to-morrow; and there are some who think it likely that a demonstration may be made out of doors. It is certain that orders have been given to add to the forces usually charged with the protection of the Assembly. It is scarcely necessary to say that the General commanding in Paris will adopt every precaution to prevent the public tranquillity from being violated.

The following communication appears in the *Réforme*:—"In the face of the despatch, which proves beyond all doubt the audacious violation of the Constitution, on the part of M. Louis Bonaparte and his Minister, and their disobedience to the resolution of the Constituent Assembly of the 7th May last, the Mountain has only to protest energetically. Let the people remain calm; they may rest assured, that the Mountain will prove itself worthy of the confidence it is honoured with. The Mountain will perform its duty."

The following address from the Mountain to the "German Democracy" is also published in the same journal:—

"Brothers! At the signal given by our social revolution of February, Germany was shaken. Mature in new ideas she rose against despots, she won the rights of the sovereignty of the people, so long withheld. In their terror kings disappeared before the resurrection of Germany. In vain they combined to stifle it by a new effort. Venice, Berlin, Dresden, cities of heroes, groaned beneath the yoke. It is but for one day, and already on the Rhine, in the name of the Constitution and of unity, you unfurl the banner of emancipation. Universal suffrage has consecrated your right. It is the cause of the people. It will triumph.

"Brothers! You have our most lively sympathies, our most ardent wishes. Shall these wishes be much longer sterile? Shall a Power faithless to its origin stifle much longer the generous ardour of France? No! France will not fail in her noble instincts, and for the common cause she is ready to shed her blood, of which she was never sparing, in favour of the oppressed.

"Privilege and right, despotism and liberty, are face to face.

"Republicans or slaves—such for you is the alternative; no hesitation—no middle term. Your salvation and our own must be purchased at that price. Germany and France have received from Heaven a sacred mission; in their hands are the destinies of the world. Under the banner of Democracy, they form between the east and west the rampart of civilisation against barbarism. United they shall construct the new society.

"Brothers! hope and perseverance! and soon in one fraternal embrace, on the ruins of thrones and privileges, two mighty nations shall cry out one to the other, full of the enthusiasm of victory—'Germany and France' for the peace and the happiness of humanity.

"Paris, June 9, 1849."

One hundred and twenty names are affixed to this document, amongst which are those of MM. Lamennais, and Ledru Rollin.

Marshal Bugeaud expired this morning at half past six o'clock. The loss of such a man at this moment, will be severely felt by the friends of the Government. On receiving the melancholy news, the President of the Republic addressed to M. Ferry, son-in-law of the Marshal, a letter, expressing in the most lively terms the pain he felt that such an affliction should have fallen on France at this moment. Madame Bugeaud, who had been informed by the telegraph of the dangerous condition in which her husband was, arrived last night by the railroad, from Marseilles, accompanied by her daughter, Madame Ferry. General Bedeau met her at the station, and prepared them for the sad event. He accompanied them to the residence of General de Bar. At five o'clock this morning the Marshal felt his end approaching. The Abbé Sibour at once made preparations to administer to him the last sacraments. A moment before his medical attendant, Dr. Chomel, approached and felt the region about the heart, when the Marshal said, in a firm and distinct voice, "I am a lost man." Immediately after, the most alarming symptoms appeared on his face, and the death agony commenced, but it was neither long nor intense. The Marshal breathed his last sigh in the midst of many of his numerous friends who surrounded his bed, and who in turn grasped his hand for the last time. M. M. M. Jenty de Bussy, A. Vigier, Generals Be-

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deau, de Bar, M. Trochez, the faithful Aide-de-Camp of the Marshal, Colonel Libeureux, and several other officers, witnessed the last moments of their Chief. General Cavaignac, the Minister at War, and Count Molé entered at the very moment he breathed his last, and they mingled their ears with those who had watched him throughout. The Archbishop of Paris arrived at half-past 7 o'clock, in the hope of seeing him alive; and at the same time, and with the same expectation, Generals Tartas and Jentil, and M. Roche, Consul-General at Tangiers. Dr. Cruveilher was just in time to receive his last sigh.

The distinguished man who has just fallen a victim to the cholera began his military career as a private soldier. He carried the knapsack and musket as many marshals, his seniors in rank, had done before him. He received his promotion as corporal on the field of Austerlitz. Thomas Robert Bugeaud de la Picornerie, Duke of Isly, Marshal of France, ex-Governor of Algeria, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, was born at Limoges, the 15th of October, 1784. He was the son of Jean Ambroise Bugeaud, Seigneur of Picornerie, and of Frances Sutton Clonard, who was descended from a distinguished Irish family.

The Council-General of the Bank of France have placed at the disposal of the Prefect of the Seine the sum of 25,000f., to be distributed amongst the families of the victims of the cholera.

THE PAPAL STATES.

CIVITA VECCHIA, JUNE 4.—A few hours after I had closed my despatches of the 1st, M. Duvilliers, aide-de-camp of General Regnaud de San Angely, embarked on board the steamer Vedette, for Marseilles, for the purpose of explaining the strange *diablerie* that had occurred between M. Lesseps and General Oudinot; and about eight o'clock the same evening, M. Lesseps himself came in, as fast as four horses could gallop; and the Descartes steamer being in the roads, the baffled diplomatist started in her for Toulon, anxious, if possible, to reach Paris at the same time as the messenger of the Commander-in-Chief, and to tell his own story to the Government of the Republic. If my letter of the 1st arrived in due course, you will have learned from it that M. Lesseps made a convention with the Triumvirate on the evening of the 31st of May, which General Oudinot disclaimed and protested against, and that the very same night an express steamer came in from France, recalling the civilian, and approving by anticipation the views and conduct of the General-in-Chief. I will, therefore, resume my narrative at that point of these unexampled proceedings. I have the best reasons for believing that M. Lesseps, when he returned to Rome from the camp on the morning of the 31st ult., was fully aware of the absolute determination of General Oudinot to accept of no terms from the Triumvirate short of the occupation of the city by the French troops and the non-recognition of the Roman Republic. Judge, then, of the indignation of the latter when the diplomatist came from Rome, at 10 o'clock at night, and laid before him the convention he had concluded with M. Mazzini in his own name and that of his military colleague. A scene in the last degree discreditable to France took place between Oudinot and Lesseps, which ended by the General absolutely imposing on the diplomatist the necessity of his leaving the room, and declaring that he deserved to be shot " Qu'il le chassait de chez lui, et qu'il méritait d'etre fusillé." M. Lesseps resented this violence in the same tone, and on quitting the apartment he vented his rage in the presence of the servants, saying—" Le Général me payera pour cela." The diplomatist returned to Rome, and the Commander-in-Chief, without a moment's loss of time, wrote two protests against the convention, declaring that it exceeded his instructions, and that it was null and void, which he sent to M. Lesseps and to M. Mazzini. It chanced at this moment that there were sleeping very quietly—one in his own carriage, the other in that of an officer—two gentlemen who had visited the camp the same evening, from curiosity, in the interval of the steamer's arrival that was to take them from Civita Vecchia, totally unconscious of what was going on, but of whose presence M. Lesseps availed himself to bring an unexpected charge against his colleague. One of these gentlemen was a Russian Prince (the Prince Volkensky), who, with his family, was bound for the baths of Lucca; the other the Prussian General Willisen, who having been present at the battle of Mortara and the siege of Malghera, came down to the camp with his friend the Prince in the hope of seeing a French army in action. As I am assured and believe, M. Lesseps wrote to the Commander-in-Chief—in reply to a letter accompanying the protest, in which the latter told him that his conduct was in direct contradiction to the opinion entertained by him (the General), and communicated on more than one occasion to him (Lesseps), and to the agreement they had both come to, to wait an answer to the despatches sent to Paris on the 23rd ultimo, by M. de Latour d'Auvergne—declaring that the Commander-in-Chief had changed his mind, and that he had become less French (*moins Français*) than himself, under the influence of a Russian Envoy and a Prussian General, the emissary of Field Marshal Radetsky. Now, both the persons alluded to had returned to Civita Vecchia, the one continuing his route to Naples on the following day, and the other availing himself of the following steamer for Leghorn; but the accusation answered the effect of irritating General Oudinot, and I expect to hear that in those mad times it will be used in the Opposition press at Paris, and perhaps by the Red orators in the National Assembly. I have, however, the power formally to contradict the charge, should it be made, as the sentiments of the Commander-in-Chief were declared long before either of these gentlemen reached the camp; and I believe their visit to the General did not detain him many minutes. However, the charge has been made, but whether it be successful or not depends on the gullibility of the French Chamber and the public.

I think I have said enough with regard to M. Lesseps' and General Oudinot's, as well as the Triumvirate's, proceedings; and I go on to state that 6100 Spaniards, commanded by General Cordova, left Gaeta on the 2nd to protect, but not to pass, the Neapolitan frontier. I have it also in my power to say, on good authority, that the retreat of the King of Naples from Albano was not so much dictated by any dread of Garibaldi as by an intimation sent to him from General Oudinot, to the effect that, as he had agreed to a suspension of arms with the Triumvirate, he could not act in concert with the Neapolitan troops if they were attacked. The King, on receiving that communication, and having good reason likewise to see that the restoration of the Pope was the very smallest ingredient in French policy and the intervention, took the wise part of retracing his steps.

I have reason to believe, that whilst General Oudinot is determined to carry Rome by force, he has not yet determined as to the quarter at which he should make his attack. If he crosses the river, he goes to the Porta S. Giovanni. After he gets within the walls his men will have to clear the enemy *from* the Coliseum, and to make their way through the sites of ancient Rome. An equal difficulty exists with regard to the north, as there his shot may reach St. Peter's. He, therefore, meditates, I am assured, working by regular siege approaches on the strongest side, that of the bastion, where he was before repulsed, and where his enemy has a great advantage over him still. If he can force the Porta S. Pancrazia, he will gain the eminence of the S. Pietro in Montorio, whence and the Monte Mario, which he now holds, Rome may be commanded; but he is at the Trastevere side of the Tiber, and he has the great difficulty still before him of crossing the river in face of the people who may man the houses on the left side. To approach in a regular manner will cost some time, and from what I hear from persons who lately left the camp, I do not expect the real attack to take place before the 6th or 7th. I find that Oudinot removed all doubt of his intention by carrying the Villa Pamphili—the Villa of the Doria family—outside the Porta S. Pancrazia—yesterday morning. We have not yet received particulars; but we know that the affair was done in spite of a resolute resistance from Garibaldi's and Melara's heroes, and that the French took 230 prisoners, who were with summary justice shipped early this morning for Corsica. It is said that three attacks were made at the same time—one near the Porta Portese, the others at the Ripetta, where the French were repulsed with loss; but on these points I have no safe information, and I confine myself to vouching for the capture of the Villa Pamphili, and of the 230 prisoners. The villa in question is outside the Porta S. Pancrazia, and the possession of it advances materially the views of the General-in-Chief.

I am sorry to find that a great deal of sickness prevails in the army, and the men are suffering cruelly from malaria fever. In ten days more the present encampment must be abandoned for the heights of Albano, if Rome be not taken, so that the Commander-in Chief must make haste. He must also bear in mind that M. Lesseps may influence the National Assembly by his Russian and Prussian romance, and finish the good work before time be given for another despatch.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna, June 6.—The heat has been so excessive for the last day or two that people are almost too exhausted to discuss even politics. The majority are satisfied that things seem about to take a more favourable turn, and are so occupied in keeping their own dear persons cool, that they entirely forget the sufferings of the poor fellows who are now exposed to the burning sun and noxious miasma of Hungary. Whether the War Office has properly provided for the necessities of the Austrian army in Hungary arising from the change in the temperature, remains to be seen. If such has not been the case, the Magyars will have an incalculable advantage over our troops. As the majority of your readers may not be aware of the way in which the lower classes of Hungarians are dressed, it may not be amiss to dedicate a few lines to a description of their costume, which is more remarkable for simplicity than any other quality. A coarse linen shirt, a coarse pair of very full drawers, a hat, and boots, is the common dress of the peasant. To this must be added a large sheepskin cloak, dressed with the wool on, which, as I have repeatedly been assured, " is calculated to keep out the cold in winter, and the heat in summer." When the weather is severe, the wool is turned inside; when hot, the order of things is reversed. The cloak, notwithstanding its heavy appearance, is beyond all price to persons who are obliged to bivouac, as it effectually keeps off the night dews, which are as pernicious to the health as the vapours which rise from the morasses. Our troops, on the contrary, should the necessary measures not have been taken, which I fear is the case, will have to march and fight in their heavy cloth pantaloons, and will to a certainty not be provided with the invaluable outer garment just mentioned, which is called "bunda." I recollect that our army suffered so much *from* the intense heat in Italy last year, that subscriptions were made here to provide linen clothes for the soldiers. As since the great heat has set in I have had no opportunity of speaking to any physician connected with the army in Hungary, I do not know whether any precautions have been prescribed in repect to the water, which is notoriously bad in the low countries.

As to the line of conduct which Austria is likely to pursue in the German question, it may be summed up in a few words. She will for the present offer a passive resistance to the ambitious plans of Prussia, do her best to keep on good terms with Bavaria, and assist her in her Rhenish provinces as far as she can, and finally assert her right to precedence in Germany when Hungary and Italy are pacified. It seems that it has not been considered advisable to remove any more troops from Italy for the present, as letters from Milan inform us that the marching orders which had been given to the third division of the army have been countermanded. The quarter-masters and baggage had already been sent off, but now only one regiment will march, and the other 6,000 men that are destined for South-Western Germany are to be taken from troops stationed elsewhere. Probably our Cabinet is not quite clear as to the intentions of the French army now before Rome.

Prince Paskiewitsh has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is that if no resistance is offered the Russians will behave as friends; if, on the contrary, they are received as enemies, the Hungarians " will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption." The Russian Marshal brings forward an argument which is not calculated to produce any remarkable effect upon the Magyars. He states that the Czar, the most intimate friend of the late Emperor Francis, conjures them to return to their allegiance. Francis was always most unpopular in Hungary. Georgey is supposed to have reached Raab with his troops, which with those already at or near that place cannot be fewer than 50,000 or 60,000 men. Baron Mednianaky, Commander of the fortress of Leopoldstadt while it was in the hands of the insurgents, was condemned to be hanged at Pressburg. I am informed that the sentence was put into execution yesterday at five in the morning.

The *Lloyd* states that some of the persons recently arrested in Prague will be tried for high treason. The correspondence between Bakunin and some of the accused, which will be produced at the trial, is said to be of great importance.

Radetzky has already returned from Mestre by way of Verona, to Milan. Nothing new has happened at Venice, excepting that the city, according to the *Presse*, had been bombarded during seventy hours from thirty batteries. (This should perhaps be thirty mortars.) Be this as it may, I can inform you from an authentic source, that a flag of truce was sent to treat with the Minister Bruck, who is now at Mestre. Operations have also, as I learn from a private letter, commenced against the fort of Brondolo, which it would be absolutely necessary to take if it should be found necessary to starve out the city. Should the Venetians not capitulate, and it be determined to take Venice by storm, the army has still some hard work to accomplish, as our troops, even if they can manage to advance across the broken arches of the viaduct, will be exposed not only to the full fire of the batteries planted on the railway, but also to the cross-fire of the fort St. Secundo, and the strand-batteries.

Our Vienna papers are of the 6th instant. We learn from them that the Austrian and Russian Commanders are engaged in violent disputes about the precedence in command, a line of conduct which cannot by any means favour their joint operations. The *Neue Oder-Zeitung* states that an expedient has been hit on in the appointment of General Radetzky to the chief command. Radetzky is an Austrian Fieldmarshal, but he is also a General in the Russian army. His appointment would therefore quiet the national jealousies which endanger the fortunes of Austria. The *Kolner Zeitung* states, that on the scene of war in the north-west of Hungary Pressburg is the pivot of the Austrian forces. Their centre extends from Pressburg to Wieselburg, and to the western half of the island of Shütt. Their right wing leans on the Neusiedel lake, near Oedenburg, and their left stretches to the north along the banks of the Waag, where it joins the advanced corps of the Russians; 16,000 of the latter, with 30 pieces of artillery, have already entered Pressburg. The great bulk of the Imperialist army is to come over to the right bank of the Danube; the left will be occupied by Russian forces. The Hungarian left wing keeps the fords of the river Waag, and their right, consisting of detached corps of light horse, extends from Komorn to the heart of the island of Shütt. Another corps, under General Klapka, occupies the city of Raab. A column of this corps has lately been detached and sent off in the direction of Weissenburg and Vesprim. A third large corps of Hungarians camps amidst the morasses in the south of the Neusiedel lake, whence they issue at times and molest the Imperial corps which are opposed to them. A general engagement is daily expected; indeed, the battle of Oedenburg, in which General Georgy prevailed against the Imperialists, may be considered as the commencement of active operations.

In the south the Hungarians, under General Perczel, have lately gained considerable advantages. It appears that the Servian corps are almost wholly dispersed. Most of them have crossed the Danube and fled into Syrmia.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

The fugitive remains of the late Frankfort Parliament assembled at Stuggard on the 6th instant, and after passing some very violent resolutions against the constitution of the German empire, as published by the Governments of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, they agreed to nominate an Executive Council of eight persons, under the title of Regency, to administer to the affairs of the empire and to enforce the Frankfort Constitution. The Regents elected were Messrs. Raveaux, Vogt, Schuler, H. Simon, and Becker.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

We have received our Hamburgh papers and letters of the 8th inst. They contain accounts from the fortress of Fredericia, and give some details of the late operations of the German army against that place. We have already stated that the bombardment of Fredericia recommenced after a short cessation of hostilities. The Danes returned the fire of the German batteries from their own works and from the gunboats in the bay; but the cannonade on either side was without success. The firing ceased about noon on the 3rd inst., and in the evening a detachment of Schleswig-Holsteiners advanced and drove the Danish outposts back to the shelter of their glacis. The fight continued during the better half of the night, the combatants sending up shells and rockets to ascertain the respective positions of their enemies. The Germans at length took possession of the ground. They had one man killed and 20 wounded.

The cavalry engagement near Aarhuus seems to have been brought on by the retreat of some Prussian infantry, which had fallen into an ambuscade, and was on the point of being cut off when the Prussian hussars, advancing to the rescue, most gallantly took it upon themselves to bear the brunt of the fight. They were overpowered by the number of the Danish dragoons, but they fought bravely. The prisoners which the Danes made were taken in the attempt of cutting out one of their officers, who was surrounded on all sides, and who fell fighting to the last. The Prussian hussars succeeded in saving the whole of their infantry, though with severe loss to themselves. They had about forty killed and wounded, and lost fifteen prisoners, while they took eight Danish dragoons.

We have accounts from the Sundewitt, according to which on the morning of the 6th instant, the Danes attempted to annoy the garrison of Düppel. A cannonade and a general engagement ensued, in the course of which the Danes were compelled to retire to their former positions.

The Hecate steamer has been shot at by the Holstein batteries while passing the Middelfaldt Sound, having steered too near the shore.

Our accounts from Copenhagen are of the 6th instant. They inform us of the King's solemn acceptance of the new constitution of the Danish kingdom, and of the speech which the King delivered on that occasion. In that speech His Majesty congratulates the deputies on the completion of their task, but he states that " the country is still suffering from the conflict caused by the attack of an unjust and powerful enemy." He dissolves the Diet, at the same time hinting that events may happen which might soon force him to ask for their advice and assistance.

By letters patent the King has reserved to himself a discretionary power in the following cases:—1. In the affairs of the colony of Guinea. 2. In matters connected with the arrears of taxes of the last and of part of the present year. 3. In cases of emergency to assemble the present Diet without the formality of another general election.

The Copenhagen papers state that if the new Constitution is not quite so liberal as was expected, the fault does not lie with the King, but that if the present Constitution had been granted ten years ago, the Duchies would not have gained that importance which recent events have given them.

RUSSIA.

The following is a translation of the address by the Czar to the Russian and Polish Bishops whom he had summoned to St. Petersburgh:—" I do not wish for a new religion; a new sort of Catholic creed has been invented abroad, and I desire that it may not be introduced into my empire, because these innovators are the worst agitators, and without faith it is impossible that anything can subsist. The West at this moment offers a fair specimen of what men come to if they have no faith—how great are the follies and absurdities which they commit! Look at Rome; I predicted all that would happen there. Faith has entirely disappeared in the West. The manner in which the Pope has been treated is a plain proof the true faith exists in Russia alone, and I hope (making the sign of the cross) that this holy faith may be maintained here. I told the late Pope Gregory XVI. things which he had never heard from anybody else. The present Pope is a good man, his intentions are excellent, but his principles savour too much of the spirit of the age. The King of Naples is a good Catholic; he had been calumniated to the Pope, and now the Pope is compelled to have recourse to him."

Bishop Holowinski replied—" Your Majesty, the Holy Father was obliged to yield to circumstances and the spirit of the age."

The Emperor.—" Very possibly; but all these disorders arise from want of faith. I am not a fanatic, but I have firm faith. In the West they have run to two extremes—fanaticism and impiety." Addressing the Polish Bishops, the Czar continued—" You are the near neighbours of these misguided men; let your example be their guide. If you encounter obstacles, address yourselves to me. I will employ all my power to stem this torrent of impiety and revolt, which is spreading more and more, and threatens even to penetrate into my dominions. A revolutionary spirit is the result of impiety. In the West there is no longer any religious faith, and this evil will increase still more." Addressing himself to the Metropolitan Bishops, and kissing his hand, the Czar concluded by saying—" We have always understood each other, and I trust that it will always continue so."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 5th instant have reached us with our usual correspondence.

The debate in the Cortes on the report of the commission relative to the new tariff was fixed for Friday. The deputies from Catalonia had given notice of several amendments. The Minister of Finance had announced his intention to support the proposed measure with all his influence.

The committee appointed to consider the demand of the ministers, to be authorised to continue to collect the taxes, had prepared a report in favour of the demand.

M. Antonio Riquelme, Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had quitted Madrid to proceed to Gaeta, to instruct the commander of the Spanish forces there, it was said, to observe the strictest neutrality in case any differences should arise between the intervening powers.

The Three per Cents. closed at 25 cash; Debt without interest, 3¾ paper; Coupons, 5¼ paper.

THE IRISH STATE CONVICTS.—We believe that it is settled that the Mountstuart Elphinstone convict ship, whose destination is for Moreton Bay (several degrees to the north of Sydney), will convey to the latter port six of the prisoners convicted of treason in Ireland. She has already embarked convicts at Woolwich, Spithead, and Portland, from which last named she sailed on Tuesday last for Cork, and probably ere this has started on her distant journey. The convicts to be embarked at Cork are the five convicted at the Special Commission in Tipperary, whose lives have been spared by the exercise of the Royal mercy; and the sixth will be Mr. John Martin, who had been previously found guilty at the Commission in Dublin, and whose health is pronounced to be sufficiently restored to enable him to undergo his sentence. The remainder of the convicts on board are selected from the several penitentiaries, and will be furnished on their arrival with tickets of leave, having undergone a probationary discipline at home. Dr. Moxhay is the medical officer in charge of the convicts, who are also provided with a spiritual instructor. The military guard, composed of draughts for different corps on that station, is under the command of the Senior Lieutenant (Roney) of the 96th Regiment.—*Observer*.

IRELAND.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—THE POTATO.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.—I regret to have to state, and upon good authority, that upon an extensive property in the county of Kildare, and where a large breadth of ground has been laid down in potatoes, unmistakeable symptoms of the blight were discovered to exist so late as Saturday last. The owner, who perhaps takes too gloomy a view of the affair, has no doubt whatever that the disease is precisely similar to that which has already three times destroyed the staple food of the people, and he therefore appears to have made up his mind for a recurrence of the awful calamity during the present year. The *Meath Herald*, published in the centre of the richest agricultural district in Ireland, while admitting that, so far there is every reasonable prospect of an abundant harvest, looks nevertheless, mistrustfully to the future. Here are some of its misgivings:—

But cheering as the prospects generally are, the produce of the harvest must fall far short of meeting the demands of rents and rates, exclusive of affording support to the owners and their dependents: more especially as one half, or we might say one-third, of the usual stock of black cattle is not in the country, and all those several items must be realised out of the grain. There was a deficiency of stock last year, but now there is an alarming decrease, and the grass lands must be cut up and manufactured into hay; but will this pay labour, rent, and taxes? We doubt not. They must then be procured from the crops, which will hardly suffice for the purpose, in consequence of the low price to which breadstuffs are reduced. Farmers would require to get 20s. a barrel for oats and 40s. for wheat, to enable them to sustain their position and pay the landlord; but oats at 6s. and wheat at 20s.—the prices likely to be realised next harvest—will never accomplish this. The sooner, therefore, that men make up their minds to this fact, the better for all parties; it is folly and the height of folly to conceive that the present contracts can be fulfilled. The law may take its course, but the results will come, nay, they are already visible, for the country begins to wear an aspect of loneliness—the men are not in the land—the bone and sinew of the country are leaving it, and the progress of the law will create a vacancy amongst the tillers of the soil not easily filled up. Pauperization and sickness, emigration and death, have already made such fearful havoc in our rural population, that we believe the day will come when the labourer shall be looked for in vain."

THE STATE PRISONERS.

There is no longer any doubt as to the step taken by Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates; and it is now clear that some further delay must take place before the sentence of transportation can be carried into effect. In brief, Mr. O'Brien has raised a point, claiming a common law right, either to be hanged, or, the authorities failing to yield that right, set at full liberty to go whither he chooses. This piece of information was communicated to Mr. Redington on Saturday evening last by Mr. Butt and Sir Colman O'Loghlen, in consequence of which all the preparations for the removal of the prisoners that night to Spike Island were suspended, and a troop of Lancers, actually in the saddle to act as an escort from Richmond Bridewell to the quays, dismissed to their quarters. The *Evening Herald* thus notices the subject:—

" We are informed, upon what would appear sufficient authority, that Mr. S. O'Brien, contrary to the expectation which had latterly prevailed, has actually served a notice upon the authorities to the effect that he disputes their right to remove him from the custody of the sheriff, and will not accept the conditional pardon offered on the part of the Crown. A nice point is likely to be raised in connection with this procedure. It is argued that the Queen, having actually signed the warrant commuting his sentence, cannot now recede; that the prisoner is actually pardoned; and that the condition of banishment cannot be legally enforced. The effect of these positions, if established, would be of course to entitle Mr. S. O'Brien to his discharge."

Lest any doubt should still prevail, the following letter, addressed by one of the convicts to the Lord Lieutenant and the law officers of the Crown, will satisfy the most sceptical:—

" To His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, the Attorney-General for Ireland, T. N. Redington, and W. Kemmis, Esqrs.

" Richmond Gaol, Dublin, June 11.

" My Lord and Sirs,—Lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescence in the sentence of transportation for life, communicated to me by your Excellency, I respectfully beg to inform you that I am not a consenting party to such sentence being carried into execution; the same being, as I have been advised by eminent counsel, unconstitutional and contrary to law.

" I am, my Lord and Sirs, your obedient servant,

" PATRICK O'DONOHUE."

Mr. Meagher has also forwarded a letter to the same effect to the same quarter; so that not only Mr. O'Brien, but all the prisoners insist upon their right either to be hanged or let free. Unanimously they eschew transportation and separate berths on board the Mountstuart Elphinstone.

THE LATE MR. O'CONNELL.

The town residence of the late " Liberator" in Merrion-square, which has been for some time " in the market," has been purchased by Mr. Monahan, the Attorney-General.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, JUNE 12.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Captain Judkins, arrived early this morning with advices from New York to the 30th ult., and Halifax to the 2nd instant.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 26th, and the Niagara, at Halifax, on the 30th ult. The West India mail steamer Severn was at Mobile on the 21st ult., with specie to the amount of $147,000.

Canadian advices, though politically unimportant, and bespeaking continued tranquillity, possess a melancholy interest. In the Gulf of St Lawrence, and on the outer coasts of the continent, one or more widely fatal shipwrecks had occurred; and on the 25th ult., the commander-in-chief of the forces in the province expired suddenly of apoplexy. The event was lamented with sincerity by men of all parties. The following notice supplies a brief biographical item of interest:—

" General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces in the Canadas, &c., died yesterday morning, May 25, at Donnegani's Hotel, Montreal, of apoplexy. Sir Benjamin was far advanced in years, had seen much active service, was formerly in command of the forces on the West India station, and at one time governor of a West Indian island. In politics he was one of the old English Tory school, and became a favourite with the Ultras when Lord Elgin's supposed Liberalism had diminished his influence over that unruly and much petted class. Probably General Rowan, who commands in Upper Canada, and whose head-quarters are at Kingston, will succeed Sir Benjamin temporarily. He was secretary to Sir J. Colborne twelve years since, and is brother to Colonel Rowan, many years a police magistrate of London."

The affairs of the province in other respects were unimportant. Some farmers were leaving the province *en route* to the States. The anniversary of her Majesty's birthday had been celebrated without disturbance, and without any manifestation of factious feeling in Montreal.

In domestic matters there is nothing of moment to record, except the continued progress of the inundation at New Orleans, and the ravages of the cholera in the Mississippi valley. The inundation had extended to within half a mile of the business part of the city, and great alarm was felt at its advances. Cholera prevailed to some extent among the population of the flooded district. Much disease was expected after the waters shall have subsided, New Orleans, as is well known, being situate in the midst of a swampy country.

The calamity which had befallen the city of St. Louis continued to attract serious attention. The loss sustained was estimated at about £600,000 sterling. The conflagration would appear to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Hon. Mr. Benton had, in the course of a tour through Missouri, delivered a lengthy oration, chiefly bearing on the question of slave institutions; and from the brief epitome published in the United States' journals, we gather that the colonel pronounces a strong opinion in favour of the doctrine that the Central Power of the Union possesses, although hitherto it has not exerted, the power to legislate constitutionally on the subject of slavery in the territories. Congress, he maintains, has alone the power to admit slavery, and therefore the effect of carrying slaves to California would be simply to set them free.

There is a very little intelligence from Mexico. The Ministerial crisis had passed. After the refusal of Senor Munos Ledo, it was proposed to confide the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to M. Larrainzar; but, having met with opponents in the body of the Cabinet it was abandoned. The choice was then fixed on Senor Pena y Pena; but his confirmation was refused by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 38 to 35. The deputy Don José Marin Lacunza was then proposed, and his nomination to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was confirmed by the Chamber of Deputies—thus completing the Cabinet.

M. Arrangoiz had submitted a plan for liquidating the national debt, which amounts to 138,000,000 dollars.

Congress had given its sanction to a bill for the formation of a railway from Mexico to the Pacific.

The capture of Bacalar by the whites is mentioned in the accounts from Yucatan.

Several financial statements appear in the public journals. In Pennsylvania the State Treasurer had issued a circular to the Commissioners of the different counties in the state, urging collections of their respective portions of state taxes to meet the forthcoming August dividend, and at the same time allowing, as an inducement for immediate compliance, an abatement of five per cent. to any county making such payment in time.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

(*From the Morning Chronicle.*)

THE annual general court of the proprietors was held yesterday, at their house, 9, Broad-street-buildings. Among those present were, Mr. H. A. Aglionby, M.P., deputy governor; Messrs. R. E. Boulcott, A. Currie, J. Godley, J. R. Gowen, J. Abel Smith, M.P., Baron de Goldsmid; Messrs. A. Nairne, J. Pilchard, G. F. Young, J. Pattison, M.P., R. E. Arden, W. H. Burnand, and other gentlemen.

Mr. H. A. Aglionby, M.P., took the chair at one o'clock, and called upon the secretary to read the minutes of the former annual and special courts. This having been done, he was about to put the question for their confirmation, when

Mr Burnand rose and said that there were several items in the accounts presented at the meeting held in May, 1848, to which he wished to direct the attention of the court before they confirmed the minutes just read—items which passed without observations on account of the bustle of business which then occupied their attention.

The Chairman rose to order. He said he had no doubt the honourable proprietor was warmly interested in the welfare of the colony, but he questioned whether he was quite in order in opening up a question which had been decided upon at a previous meeting. But especially now, as the question before them was one rather as to form, whether the proceedings of former meetings had been properly recorded; and, as he understood the question to be brought forward by the honourable gentleman was one as to substance, it would be more convenient if he would wait till the question before them was disposed of.

After some observations from several honourable proprietors, to the same effect,

Mr. Burnand consented to postpone his observations to another stage of the business.

The minutes were confirmed.

The Secretary then read the report of the directors for the past year. They said—

The objects which have principally occupied the attention of your directors during the past year, are those to which allusion was made in the report presented to you at the last annual meeting; the completion of the arrangements which we had then commenced for the determination of questions relating to land in the several settlements of the company; the resumption of land sales in those settlements; the ascertainment of the lands available for further colonization; the means of rendering such lands most efficiently subservient to that purpose; the execution of conveyances, and the adjustment of the Nelson accounts. In the pursuit of the major part of these objects, we are happy to say that the success has been such as to afford grounds for much satisfaction.

It will be in your recollection that in order to the determination of the questions which had arisen between the company and the purchasers of its land, we had proposed, in the month of December, 1847, that all matters in difference relating to that subject should be referred to the sole decision of the Governor-in-Chief; that with that view we had offered to place the whole of the company's landed property at the command of that officer; and that the noble lord at the head of the Colonial Department, approving of the proposal, had consented to request him to undertake the performance of the desired duty. With that request Sir George Grey did not think it right literally to comply. But while declining the office of arbitrator, he entered cordially upon the task of mediation, and thus became the active promoter of an arrangement which, through the instrumentality of Colonel Wakefield, was ultimately completed.

The arrangement thus referred to embraces, however, one class only of landowners—those, namely, who either were, in September 1848, or previously had been resident in New Zealand. * * * Advices subsequently received show that the exclusion was deliberately made on the merits of the case; that compensation to the residents was intended to be awarded on the ground, exclusively of the losses and personal privations to which they had been subjected in consequence of having ventured themselves and their families as well as their capital, in the colony; that therefore, in the opinion of the settlers, from which opinion the governor does not appear to have dissented, the non-residents had no claim to a similar award; and that to admit them to it, would, by increasing to a large extent the quantity of land to be granted gratuitously and without provision of funds for colonising purposes, inflict a proportionate injury upon the settlement. It is now evident, therefore, that in the majority of non-residents' cases any further reference to New Zealand will be unproductive of advantage. With the exception of one class of persons, their claims must be considered as having virtually been already referred and negatived. The class excepted, is that of persons who, whether from the obstruction of natives, or from the spot selected being valueless, have not yet obtained beneficial possession of the land to which they are entitled. All claims supposed to fall within this class are to be referred by the directors again to the Governor-in-Chief for reconsideration, whether he should think them fit and proper cases for compensation. They state that it is their intention to resume as soon as practicable, the sale of lands in the settlements; and, that having revised the terms of sale, they were now prepared to offer definite privileges to those purchasing in this country, to reduce the size of allotments to suit the means or the wishes of settlers, and to leave them, untrammelled by former restrictions, to select what allotment they desire, at the price previously fixed and known. These arrangements, as far as possible, will extend not only to the settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, but also to Otago and the other lands that may come into the possession of the company. After stating their determination henceforth in all new settlements to define the outline of the allotments by the natural features of the country, such as rivers, crests and ranges of hills, &c., they say—

In connection with the subject of the sale of land, the question of pasturage has necessarily come under review; and after much pains and thought we have at length been enabled to draw up a table of regulations for the depasturing of lands at the disposal of the Company within and without the settlements respectively. In the former we have determined to confer the privilege (without defined runs being specified in the license) upon the holders of purchased land in each settlement, and upon them only; to require that it be apportioned according to the quantity of such land held by each applicant; to entrust that apportionment and the administration of other details to persons elected annually by the parties themselves; and to attach thereto no money charge whatever, except the trifling fee of half-a-guinea upon the issue of the license. In lands without the settlements, we have resolved to dispense with the previous qualification of holding purchased land; to throw open the pasturage to all persons whatever; but to impose a moderate pecuniary charge. In these, as in lands within the settlements, we restrain the duration of the license to one year; giving, however, to the first holder a certain preference in the renewal. In no case, either within or without the settlements, do we think it right to allow compensation for any improvements which a licensee may think proper to effect. Our object has been throughout, to combine the utmost encouragement of the intending emigrant with a just advantage to the purchaser. In this way we have felt satisfied that we shall most effectually render New Zealand attractive, and therefore best promote the development of its resources, and the advance of its prosperity, and to this end we have culled whatever has seemed fittest and most desirable from the several systems in force in the Australian colonies and in the northern province.

As a part of the arrangements indispensably necessary to such colonization, as well as a question of justice to former purchasers, our special attention has been given to the simplification of the forms of conveyance. Without troubling you with any detail of the difficulties connected with the question, it will probably suffice if we apprise you that, subject to the necessary powers being conferred by the Legislature, a mode of procedure has at length been devised, regarding which we feel satisfied, under the assurance of your solicitors, that while unnecessary intricacy is avoided, provision is made both for conveying to the purchaser an unimpeachable legal title, and for securing to the company a valid discharge from its fulfilled contracts. But in order to obtain the necessary powers to carry the plan into effect, an application to the Legislature will be requisite. As to the Nelson accounts, they state that after frequent and most anxious attention to them, the commission appointed to consider the question had proposed a decision which has been approved of by the court, and will be communicated immediately to her Majesty's Government. Negotiations are now in progress, under the sanction and aid of the Government, for the acquisition of lands from the natives, and purchases embracing upwards of two-thirds of the Middle Island have been definitely effected.

For the purchase of the entire possessions and interest of the French Nanto-Bordelaise Company, at Akaroa, in Banks' Peninsula, we have entered into a definite agreement, which is not yet brought to a conclusion, but of the satisfactory issue of which there is no reason to doubt.

By letters of date the 9th December last, it appears that Captain Thomas, the officer appointed to select the site for the intended settlement of Canterbury, had been fortunate in meeting the Governor-in-Chief at Wellington, under whose orders he immediately proceeded, with others, to inspect the district adjacent to port Ahuriri, and also the district of Wairarapa, expecting in the course of three months to fix upon a site and send in his report. Of the form of government now established in New Zealand, the directors say: It is impossible for us to express approbation. The Council, we regret to say, is composed wholly of the nominees of the Crown, under the provisions of an ordinance passed at Auckland on the 18th of November preceding. But the non-official members are six in number, while the official, exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor, are only four; and in reply to an address presented on the 22nd, his Excellency gave on the 23rd a written assurance that he had recommended to the Home Government the adoption at the end of four years (or earlier, if thought right by the Governor-in-Chief for the time being) of a council for each province into which New Zealand may then be divided, consisting of one chamber, and composed partly of nominees, and partly of representatives elected by the colonists, and of a General Assembly, consisting of two chambers, the one composed wholly of nominees, and the other wholly of elected representatives. While, therefore, we cannot but seriously lament that Sir George Grey has not found reason, under the powers with which he is entrusted, to introduce at once the representative institutions for which he declared the southern settlements to be fitted in October, 1846, we may feel certain that at the latest they will not be delayed beyond the period of four years, and we shall use our utmost efforts to accelerate their adoption.

The assurance thus given to the local legislature affords, to a certain extent, a reply to that part of the petitions presented to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, in compliance with your resolutions of the 27th of last month, which relates to the future form of government; the more especially as Governor Grey declared that he should have refrained from making his own views public, had he not ascertained that they coincided with those of Earl Grey.

The report, alluding to the earthquake which had taken place in districts adjoining Cook's Straits in October last, states that the damage done was considerably exaggerated at the time by fear; that £15,000 would cover the entire loss; and even that amount of suffering was occasioned rather by the unsubstantial character of the buildings erected than by the power of the commotion. All is now returned to its usual quiet, and business is pursued with the usual activity. The report pays a warm tribute of admiration and gratitude to Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, with whom, in an especial manner, this company must be said to have originated, but who has resigned his seat in the direction and retired. A similar tribute is also paid to the memory of the late Colonel Wakefield, who died in the company's service in the colony on the 19th of September; and to the memory of his friend and coadjutor, one of the original founders of the company, the enlightened advocate of every coloniser and the friend of every colonist, Mr. Charles Buller, who, at the moment when he was ripening into full maturity of reputation and of usefulness—died on the 30th of November following. At the same time the directors again record their admiration of the conduct of the late Captain A. Wakefield, R.N., another brother of the same family, and their regret at the event which deprived the company of his services in the contest at the Wairau in June, 1843. The friends and admirers of Mr. Charles Buller having proposed to find a sum equal to the amount appropriated thereto from the college fund of Nelson for the foundation of a collegiate institution, the nucleus of a future university, bearing his name as a fitting testimonial of his worth, the directors have at once given the assurance of a full consent on their part to the scheme, as one likely to benefit the colony. As to the accounts presented to the court, the directors say: The only objects of particular interest which they present are, we believe, the discharge of the last debentures upon which money was borrowed during the period of extreme difficulty that commenced in 1843; the expenditure of £16,153 15s. 7d., including £9339 8s. 3d., received for freight and passage money, upon the conveyance of emigrants, by means of which 778 inhabitants have been added to the colony in the course of the financial year: and the receipt of £11,206 10s. (including £5181 10s. deposited last year), as the price of 5603½ acres of Otago land—a sum small in comparison with those with which you were heretofore familiar, but as we trust an earnest of sums corresponding with your earlier receipts, to be again brought to account when the amended terms of purchase to which we have before adverted, and the encouraging reports transmitted by Captain Cargill, shall become generally known; and when the completion of the Canterbury surveys shall enable the promoters of that settlement to proceed with its colonization. The report concludes with adverting to the symptoms of reviving trade which the directors feel justified in regarding as the earnest of prosperity to the colony. By the accounts laid before the court the receipts for the year, including a balance from last audit of £20,764, were £114,332 9s. 7d., and the expenditure at home and in the colony, £72,473 4s., leaving in hand a balance of £41,859 5s. 7d.

The Chairman said the directors had found it necessary, ever since the publication of their twelfth* report, which it would be recollected was voluminous, to be explicit and detailed in their statements. If anything, however, should still remain unexplained to honourable proprietors, he should be happy to offer such explanations as he hoped would be deemed satisfactory, or to hear what remarks honourable gentlemen might think themselves justified by the report they had just heard in making. He then moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Burnand, in availing himself of that opportunity of addressing the proprietors, proceeded to express his regret that the directors had not complied this year with the motion made on a former occasion by Dr. Bowring to the effect that the accounts and the report should be in the hands of the proprietors three days before the day of meeting. He felt it impossible to come forward with any satisfaction to himself to criticise a voluminous document immediately on hearing it once read. It was under similar circumstances that last year several items were passed in the accounts, which he, for one, could not have approved of, and which he now begged to call their attention to. The honorable proprietor then reminded them that advances had been made by the Government to the amount of £2,000,000. Now how had this been disposed of? He found that £128,000 went in 1847 to pay off old liabilities and debentures, and that in 1848 the amount disposed of in the same way was £58,000, leaving a balance of only £14,000. From that balance in last year's account, the directors and auditors took £8539 17s 2d. for arrears of pay, which after deducting for law charges £2841 11s. 8d., left a balance for this great company to colonise New Zealand with, of £2618 11s. 5d. Considering that this sum of £8539 would have gone far in assisting to colonise the island, and considering the unprosperous condition in which the company at present was, he moved as an amendment, that the payment of this money should be deferred till the affairs of the company were in a situation to bear it.

Mr. H. Gover seconded the motion.

The Chairman, before putting the question, desired to give some explanations, which, without expressing any opinion upon the question actually at issue, might help to a proper discussion of it. He then reminded the court that the directors from the origin of the company had laboured indefatigably and most anxiously without remuneration until the meeting which took place on the 31st of May, 1842. At that meeting a resolution, originating with a gentleman in the meeting, was moved and carried, expressing the gratitude of the proprietors to the directors, and resolving that a sum, not exceeding £1500 per annum, should be placed at the disposal of the directors for their own remuneration, commencing with the 31st October previous. The directors availed themselves of that resolution for two or three years subsequent to that, but when they found that no dividend could be paid to the proprietors they themselves ceased to draw the amounts to which he had already referred. At length, in their negotiations lately with Government, when the directors, among other considerations, urged the payment of interest to the shareholders for the time during which no dividend had been declared, but failed to induce the Government to agree to it, the Government, however, considering that the sum due to the directors was justly due for work done, included their arrears in the amount to be advanced to the company. The directors did not see why, though they had failed in their efforts for the shareholders, they should reject the offer made to themselves, the more especially as it would not advantage the proprietors, but would return to the Government exchequer. The directors, therefore charged the company's accounts with the amount of £8,277 as due to themselves; but after considering what ought to be done with it, they had determined to retain it as a reserve fund, to be applied on occasions when the directors might think the interests of the company would be benefited by a judicious application of money. Already part of the sum had been so applied in promoting the advantages of the company, and the remainder, invested in three trustees, was reserved to be spent solely for the same object (hear, hear, hear). Having given this explanation, and having reminded the honorable proprietor that the money which he wished to defer paying had already been paid, he stated that the proprietors on the other hand had received dividends which in amount would come, he believed, to something like five per cent. over the whole period of the company's existence. At least about a year or a year and a half ago he had an estimate made by an accountant of the rate which the gross amount of dividends paid to them would yield, and he believed at that time it was about five per cent. He wished honorable proprietors to consider that the directors not only had an equal interest with the proprietors in the prosperity of the company, but even a larger interest in many cases, and therefore whatever might be done in the management of the company, that their interests were identified with those of the proprietors. Knowing then that the honorable proprietor who had brought forward the motion was actuated by the best intentions towards the company, he had no wish to discourage any inquiry; nay, he rather thanked him for having brought the subject under their consideration.

Mr. Burnand then withdrew his motion with regard to the sums paid over in May, 1848, but proceeded to make several suggestions; and concluded by moving for a committee of inquiry into the best means of promoting emigration.

The amendment, however, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

The Chairman rebutted an assertion of Mr. Burnand's, that the settlement of New Plymouth had been neglected by the company, and

The report was then adopted.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

That this meeting do authorise and empower the directors to make such application to Parliament, for enlargement of the powers of the company in reference to the execution in New Zealand of conveyances by the company of land sold by them, as to the directors and her Majesty's Government shall seem expedient.

That our principal agent in New Zealand for the time being be empowered at any time, and from time to time, to nominate and appoint any person whom he may consider most eligible to act as his successors in the office of our principal agent, in the event of his our said principal agent's death, resignation, or incapacity to act, or departure from the colony, and to recal, cancel, and revoke any such nomination. And also at any time to suspend any of the company's local agents in New Zealand, and upon the suspension, resignation, death, removal, or departure from the colony of any of our local agents for the time being, or other abandonment or neglect of the duties of his or their office, to nominate any fit person or persons in his or their place (subject to confirmation by the court of directors), and to confer on all and every the persons or person so appointed by our said principal agent such powers and authorities as the court of directors may deem advisable.

That Alderman Sir John Pirie, Bart., Alexander Currie, Alexander Nairne, R. D. Mangles, M.P., G. F. Young, and Alderman William Thompson, M.P., be re-elected directors of the company.

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Her Majesty's Commissioner for the affairs of the company, Charles Cox, Esq., for his audit of the receipts and payments of the past year; and that he be requested to audit the accounts of the year ensuing, on behalf of the company, as well as of the Government.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was then unanimously passed, and the meeting separated.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The particulars received from Quebec by the Canada (American) mail steamer state that the Maria's destruction took place at midnight, on the 10th of last month, so suddenly that she went down almost instantly on striking, carrying with her no less than 109 unhappy human beings, all of whom perished. The Maria was an old vessel, manned by a crew of ten hands, including the master, Mr. Hesligean. Whether she underwent the necessary inspection by the officers of the Emigrant Commission on her leaving Limerick has not as yet been ascertained. She sailed from that port on the 2nd of April last, with 111 passengers, for Quebec. About twenty days' sailing brought the vessel within fifty miles of St. Paul's. Here severe weather was encountered and a large field of ice sighted. The ship was hove to with the view of clearing the huge frozen mass; unfortunately, however, the manœuvre had but little effect, for late that night, the 10th of May, she ran into a berg with terrific force. The whole of her bows were stove in, and the next moment the sea was rushing into the hold. The ship went down almost immediately. It was the mate's watch, and he and a seaman and a cabin boy succeeded in saving their lives by one of the boats which floated from the wreck as she foundered. About twenty of the passengers managed to reach the deck just before she went down, some of whom jumped on the ice while others clung to the floating spars. Nine only, however, could be preserved. Nothing was seen of the master or the rest of the crew; they all perished with the remainder of the passengers. The helpless survivors remained the whole of the following day exposed in the boat to the most inclement weather. Eventually a barque, the Roslyn Castle, and the Falcon, a brig, approached and took them on board. The poor creatures had suffered severely from the cold, and their condition was most heartrending. Their names are given as follows:—Michael Cusack, Joseph Lynch, Bridget O'Gorman, spinster, Connors, William Brew, John Hogan, and Patrick M'Toque. The survivors of the Maria's crew are—William Collins, mate, John Pickering, seaman, and Michael Tague, cabin-boy, making in all, out of the 121 souls on board, only 12 saved. In consequence of the brig Falcon being short of water, those who were picked up by her were transferred on board the Roslyn Castle, which proceeded direct to Quebec, and arrived there last Saturday fortnight. It has been ascertained that the master and portion of the crew of the emigrant ship Hannah, who left the ship when she was foundering, with 200 passengers, many of whom were subsequently rescued, were picked up four days after the melancholy event, and had been landed at Quebec.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a most melancholy nature has deprived Dublin of one of the most distinguished ornaments of the medical profession, surgeon Richard Carmichael, who lost his life last night under the following afflicting circumstances:—It appears that the lamented gentleman was proceeding on horseback to his country residence at Sutton, near Howth, and on arriving at a part of the strand where a stream or inlet of the sea flowed in over the sandy beach, he asked some persons who were at hand if it would be safe to cross there, and being answered in the affirmative, he ventured across, but when more than half way the horse got out of his depth, and after swimming for a little, leaned over, and fell on his side, when the rider lost his seat, and became submerged in the tide. Up to eight o'clock this morning the search for the body of the deceased had proved ineffectual. Mr. Carmichael, it may be remembered, took a warm interest in the movement set on foot here at the close of last year, having for its object the holding of occasional sessions of the Imperial Parliament in the Irish metropolis. He has left a widow, but no family, and is reported to have been in extremely affluent circumstances.—*Dublin Paper*.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The thirty-eighth report on public petitions gives 199, signed by 35,732 persons, in favour of the Clergy Relief Bill; 403, signed by 12,520 persons, against the Marriages Bill; 704, signed by 138,005 persons, against travelling by railways on Sundays; 312, signed by 27,555 persons, for the repeal of the malt-tax; 38, signed by 6896 persons, for financial reform, or a general reduction of the expenditure; 258, signed by 27,594 persons, for " agricultural relief;" and 812, signed by 169,632 persons, in favour of arbitration, as opposed to war, in the settlement of international disputes.

THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING A VOTE.—An honest John Bull, travelling through Germany, on arriving at the gate of a city, was requested to describe himself. Not knowing exactly what designation to apply to himself, he answered that he was "an elector of Middlesex." As an elector in Germany is rather a more important personage than those who bear that honourable title in England, the Germans immediately threw open their gates, and the guard turned out, and did military honours to the English elector.

ROWLAND HILL.—It was Mr. Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too aristocratic in the judgment of one of his flock, who determined to rebuke it. It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit, requesting prayers for various objects. One sabbath, Mr. Hill was proceeding with reading those requests as usual, when he found himself in the midst of one, of the following purport:—" Prayers are requested for the Reverend Mr. Hill, that he may be more humble, and like his Divine Master, who, instead of riding in a carriage, was content to be borne on an ass." Having read the notice, he lifted up his spectacles to his forehead, and, looking around the chapel, observed that it was true he had been guilty of the fault alleged; but if the writer would step round to vestry door after service, saddled and bridled, he would have no objection to try to ride home, on the back of an ass.

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RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Report of a Committee of the whole Council, except the Governor, appointed by His Excellency on the 24th August, 1849, to consider and report upon a proposal to form a Company in England for making a direct railway from the Port of Adelaide to the Burra Burra mines.

Your Committee has carefully perused and considered the various documents placed before it, relating to the proposed line of railway between Port Adelaide and the Burra Burra mines.

In reference to the despatch of the Right Hon the Secretary of State to the Governor of New South Wales, in which his lordship has suggested different plans for facilitating the construction of railways in the Australian colonies:

Your Committee concurs in the opinion expressed in the third paragraph of Earl Grey's despatch, under an impression that any guarantee would have an injurious tendency, by inducing extravagance on the part of any company that might engage in the construction of any railway.

Your Committee also agree in the view taken by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State in the fourth paragraph, as to the inexpediency of giving any large tracts of land by way of bonus.

Your Committee consider that no more land should be given by Government to any company for forming a railway in South Australia, than is absolutely necessary for the line of rails and for the termini and stations.

In reference to the suggestion of Earl Grey to the Legislature of New South Wales to raise a sum of money for the construction, by the Government, of a railroad:

Your Committee does not consider the circumstances of South Australia would justify the Council in recommending such a course for the construction of a railway.

Having thus noticed the several points in the Secretary of State's despatch, your Committee would advert to the proposal of Mr. Chauncey.

Your Committee is of opinion, that under certain circumstances, it might be advisable for the Legislature to afford pecuniary assistance to an important line of railway in the province; and that the only manner of doing so should be by advancing upon mortgage over the whole undertaking

Your Committee finds the calculations of distances, as set forth in the proposed line of railway, to be tolerably correct.

Your Committee, in the absence of any other data by which to check Mr. Chauncey's estimate of the probable cost for the construction of the proposed railway, has referred to the report to the Imperial Parliament of the officers employed on the survey of the lines for the Quebec and Halifax Railway, in which it finds a table showing the average cost of constructing a single line of railway in the State of Massachusetts, in America, to have amounted to £7950 per mile; and also to an estimate prepared by an engineer, long resident in this province, showing the probable cost to be about £5000 per mile.

Your Committee therefore doubts the correctness of Mr. Chauncey's estimate, and cannot consider the sum proposed by him (about £3000 per mile) as being at all sufficient to construct a single line of way to be worked by locomotive power.

Your Committee has examined the estimate of average traffic prepared by Mr. Chauncey, and cannot concur with him in that estimate.

The establishment of smelting works at the Burra Burra and other mines, since Mr. Chauncey left the province, effects a considerable reduction in the gross amount of ores to be transported to the port.

Your Committee consider also the charges contemplated by Mr. Chauncey, for transport of heavy articles on the line, to be too high, that is to say, £2 per ton from the Burra, and £1 per ton from the shorter distance.

Guided by the individual information and local knowledge possessed by its members, your Committee believes that three-pence per ton per mile would be a fair average standard for the rates of carriage upon the proposed line of railway; with this standard, and the present amount of traffic, your Committee estimate the income likely to be derived from the contemplated undertaking at £45,000 per annum, while that shown by Mr. Chauncey amounts to £75,000 for sixty-six miles (which would be £100,000 for the entire distance).

Although your Committee doubts the prudence of engaging in so large an expenditure for one object, as would be required for the proposed line to be worked by locomotive power, it would express an opinion of the probable utility of a much less expensive description of line, to be worked, for some years to come, by animal power. That such lines of way may be constructed at a cost which would insure abundant profit to the adventurers, and, if placed upon a portion of the main lines of roads of the province, as contemplated in the Road Bill now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, all the preliminary expenses incurred for railways would be avoided; and by combining the railway with the common road, advantage of both would therefrom result.

But the opinions your committee has expressed, being based upon somewhat vague information, it conceives, that, in order to obtain satisfactory information on this important subject, one or more lines of road from Adelaide to the neighbourhood of the Burra Mine, should at once be surveyed and marked off; that such lines of road be selected with reference to their immediate advantages as lines of ordinary traffic, their early applicability to the site of a railway for animal power, and ultimate use as the line of a locomotive railroad.

That the report of the Surveyor embrace the quantity (if any) of private lands which it would be requisite to purchase, to the northward of Gawler Town, and the general price which such lands may be bringing in the market.

That the question of selecting such newly defined roads in preference to the present ones, and of purchasing any such private lands, be referred by the Local Government to the Central Road Board.

That a special sum be devoted to the expenses of the survey, and that the selection of the line or lines have also reference to their being made to pass through the most settled and productive tracts of country, particularly the neighbourhood of Gawler Town, the Kapunda districts, the Upper Valley of the Light, and the Burra Creek Survey.

CHARLES STURT, Chairman.
B. T. FINNISS.
T. O'HALLORAN.
JOHN MORPHETT.
JACOB HAGEN.
C. H. BAGOT.

From a return, moved for by Mr. Vernon Smith in the House of Commons, it appears that the sum of £2 052,935 was paid during the last five years, in the Australian and miscellaneous possessions, for the pay of troops and commissariat expenses.

"Father, what does the printer live on?" "Why, child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid him for two years, and you still take the paper."

It is calculated that the loss inflicted annually on creditors by careless, improvident, reckless, and brankrupt tradesmen, is upwards of £50,000,000 sterling.

BIRTH.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. S. Browning, of a daughter.

DIED.

At her residence, Perth, Swan River, Western Australia, on the 18th July last, Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Purkis, wife of Mr. James Purkis, of that place, an old colonist, and mother of Mr. John Purkis, of this city, in the 67th year of her age, much regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At his residence, Hunter-street, on the 22nd September, 1849, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Thomas Hemming, in the 31st year of his age, sincerely and deeply lamented by all who knew him.

TO LET, a large Bakehouse, new Oven, &c., &c., complete, Dwelling-house and Stable attached, centrally situated for business.
N.B.—Water laid on. Apply to
J. ROSSITER,
5177 Builder, &c., 256, Pitt-street.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, on or about the 21st February last, in the neighbourhood of Mudgee, the following checks:—
No. 384, dated February 12, 1848, drawn by Robert Lowe on the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, in favour of Edward Page, for £12.
No. 354, dated April 29, 1848, drawn by Robert Lowe, on the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, in favour of Edward Page, for £8.
The above reward will be paid to any person bringing the said checks to the Office of this paper.
Sydney, September 24 5112

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A sitting-room with two or three bedrooms, genteely furnished, with attendance, in a small family where there are no other lodgers or any children. Terms moderate. Apply Z., *Herald* Office. 5135

TO LET, an Office, on the second floor of the House, 308, Pitt-street. Apply to
4722 THURLOW AND GRANT.

TO HACKNEY COACHMEN AND OTHERS, IN WANT OF STABLING, WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF THE POST OFFICE.

AN eligible tenant may engage the use of a stable and coach-house on moderate terms, either with or without sleeping rooms over. Apply to Mr. W. A. C. CAMPBELL, at the Office of the undersigned.
CHARLES LOWE,
470, George-street.
August 30. 3590

TO LET, a house containing five rooms, situate in Gloucester-street, next door to the Catholic Chapel. Apply on the premises from nine till five.
5128 C. H. W. HARRIS.

TO LET, a Shop and good Dwelling House, just undergoing extensive repairs. The premises form the corner of Kent and Windmill streets, and were for many years occupied as the Napoleon Inn. To any person wishing to establish a good retail business in connexion with the shipping interest, the situation offers great advantages. Apply on the spot, or at the *Herald* Office. 3051

TO LET, in Reilly-street, Woolloomooloo, near St. Mary's Cathedral, two new built houses with six rooms in each, large yards, and a well of good water. One of the houses is intended for a shop, and well adapted for the grocery business, being surrounded by a numerous and respectable neighbourhood.
Possession can be given on the 1st October. Apply to HENRY HARMS, on the premises; or, to W. BENSON, Grocer, Woolloomooloo. 5076

TO LET, the Estate of St. Omer, county of St. Vincent, consisting of 2560 Acres, with an excellent stone built Cottage, garden, paddocks, and adjoining run. Apply to Dr. MURRAY, Woden, Queanbeyan. 2108

SALES BY AUCTION.

HOBART TOWN APPLES, LEMONS, AND ONIONS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 470, George street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
12 cases Hobart Town apples
14 ditto Lisbon lemons
16 bags onions.
Terms at sale. 5154

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

OFFICE CLOCKS, TIMEPIECES, SORBY'S AND WILKINSON'S PATENT SHEEPSHEARS, CUTLERY, SADDLES, BRIDLES, CONFECTIONARY, LIME JUICE, SAGO, MUSTARD, CROSS-CUT SAWS, BREAD BAGGING, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
9 Office clocks
14 Timepieces with shades
14 Ditto ditto
14 Sets Waterloo balance handle knives and and forks, 50 pieces
4 Dozen Sorby's patent sheepshears
12 Dozen Wilkinson's ditto ditto
12 Dozen two-blade stag pocket knives
3 Dozen hair oil
32 Dozen spectacles, assorted
58 Dozen spectacle cases
10 Jars limejuice
3 Tins and two casks sago
2 Jars mustard
1 Bale bread bagging
12 Stuffed and plain flap saddles
7 Dozen bridles
12 Cases mixed confectionary
5 Tins refined juice
3 Tins crystallised pine apples
8 Cross-cut saws from 6 to 7 feet long
Terms at sale. 5148

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNFAVOURABLE STATE OF THE WEATHER, TO THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

WHALING GEAR OF THE BARQUE FAME.

TO WHALERS, SHIPOWNERS, COOPERS, BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS, AND PARTIES CONNECTED WITH BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Duke's Wharf, Darling Harbour,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
In consequence of the barque Fame being about to proceed to California, the whole of her whaling gear, &c., will be disposed of, consisting of—
About 80 tuns casks, coopered, and ready for immediate use
A quantity of shooks
Staves, old casks, beef tierces
Harpoons, Lances, Whale spades — By Mortimer, Scorer, Tanner, Ayers, Thomas, Talbot, and other first-rate makers.
2 try-pots, 2 spare ditto, 3 copper coolers, Copper skimmers, Ladles — Suitable for boiling down purposes.
Gaffs, pews
Spare chains, Fluke chains — Suitable for small craft
A quantity of spare blocks, heaving down and cutting-in blocks and falls
Europe rope
Europe and Manila whale lines
A quantity of junk, half worn rope, and coir rope
Swivel guns (bored out of the solid, and lathe turned.) Long traverse gun, with carriage and fittings. These guns were made by Bailey and Peg.
Trywork knees and bars
Copper oil and spirit pumps
A quantity of coopers' tools
And an immense quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.
Catalogues will be ready previous to the sale.
Terms at sale. 4878

STORE AND WHARF CRANES; STEARINE, PAPER, AND WOOL PRESSES; AND 60 cwt. SHEET ANCHOR.

AT DUKE'S WHARF, MILLER'S POINT,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, along with the Whaling Gear of the Fame,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27,
A new and exceedingly powerful Store Crane and Winch, constructed on the most approved principle; also an excellent Wharf Crane, an Iron Wool Press, a Stearine Paper Press of great power, and a small Paper Press,
Also,
A 60 cwt. anchor, well adapted for mooring anchor at Moreton or Portland Bays, or a sheet anchor for a large ship.
A large mooring buoy, well suited for above purpose. 5138

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received positive instructions to sell by auction,
THIS MORNING,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
On the premises, situate in Sussex-street North, near the Blue Bell Inn, without reserve,
The whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—chests of drawers, chairs, sofas, tables, washstands, iron bedsteads, feather beds and pillows, mattrasses, bedding, pictures, clock, glass case, looking glasses, stretchers, scales and weights, steelyards, crockery, glassware, large lot of kitchen utensils, and other sundries too numerous to enumerate.
Terms, cash. 5159

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TO THURSDAY.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FLORAL SHOW BEING HELD ON WEDNESDAY.

CAMDENVILLE.

THAT BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON the NEWTON ROAD, with extensive Outbuildings, Spacious Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds, formerly the *Seat of Robert Bourne, Esquire*, and now in the occupation of Joseph S. Hanson, Esq.

☞ Several applications having been made for the disposal of this property by private contract, the proprietor has come to the determination of submitting it for unreserved sale by public competition, thereby affording to intending purchasers the most favourable means of obtaining it;—and in calling public attention to the sale, the Auctioneer would beg particularly to impress upon their notice the important fact of *how rare a thing it is* that property of this description is ever brought to the hammer, such an opportunity as this is therefore of peculiar importance.

HOUSES IN CUMBERLAND-STREET NORTH.
TWO COTTAGES IN GLOUCESTER-STREET NORTH.
THREE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, PADDINGTON,
THREE HUNDRED ACRE FARM, AT BLACK CREEK.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS been favoured with instructions to submit the above-named valuable properties for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27,
At 12 o'clock precisely.

In submitting these properties to the notice of the public, the auctioneer considers that no comment or recommendation is needed at his hands For where they are so well known, and so easy of examination, as in this instance, no course can be so satisfactory as a personal inspection, which is now therefore earnestly solicited from every one disposed to purchase. An explanatory description of each property is therefore alone subjoined.

The beautiful villa residence of CAMDENVILLE is situated on the western side of the New Town Road, about a mile beyond the Toll Bar, in the immediate vicinity of the seats of W. Fanning, Esq., R. M. Robey, Esq., J. F. Josephson, Esq., J. Wilford, Esq., Felix Wilson, Esq., Mrs. Reibey, and many other influential persons. The house is a handsome specimen of the modern style of villa architecture., no expense was spared in the erection to render it equally elegant as commodious, which, with the beauty of the site on which it stands, renders it without exception, one of the prettiest places in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The building is surrounded on three sides by a wide verandah, and contains on the ground floor—spacious entrance hall, dining room 18 x 20, parlour 16 x 18, breakfast room, bed room, store room, butler's pantry FIRST FLOOR—spacious vestibule, drawing room 20 x 22, library, and three large bed rooms; on the basement, kitchens, wash-house, and three cellars. The outbuildings comprise — stables, coach-house, gardener's house, with four rooms, &c.

The grounds in front are tastefully laid out as lawn and flower garden, and at the rear are large kitchen garden, vineyard, and paddock. The land comprises about eleven acres, the half of which only being occupied by the house and grounds, affords to any purchaser so inclined, an opportunity of selling the spare land in allotments, which being so much in demand out there, would undoubtedly go far towards paying off the entire purchase money, its position giving it a most unusual extent of frontage.

THE PROPERTY IN CUMBERLAND AND GLOUCESTER STREETS is described in deeds as—"All that parcel of land, containing 13 perches, parish of St. Philip; allotment No. 1 of section 87, bounded on the west by Cumberland street 70 links, on the south by lot No. 11, 127 links, on the east by Gloucester-street 70 links, and on the north by allotment nine, 137 links."

Upon the frontage to Cumberland-street is erected a very good brick house, of four rooms, now let at nine shillings per week; adjoining which is a sufficient space for the erection of one or two more houses, at present used as a yard and garden.

Upon the frontage to Gloucester-street are erected two small cottages, let at 6s. per week each.

The situation of this property is extremely good, being close to Cumberland-place. The houses are always tenanted; and at a very small expense the rent roll would be capable of much improvement.

THE ALLOTMENTS AT PADDINGTON are beautifully situated, at the corner of the Point Piper and South Head Roads, and command some of the finest views in that delightful neighbourhood. As a site for a private residence the position is admirable.

THE FARM consists of 360 acres of rich land, on the banks of Black Creek, Hunter River, adjoining the estates of Messrs. Coulson and Duguid, and was selected many years since by a resident as one of the choicest spots in that district; it can therefore be strongly recommended to any one in want of property of that description.

The titles to all the properties are first-rate, and every information relative to them can be obtained from the auctioneer.
Terms—Liberal. 4519

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,

ELEGANTLY FRAMED, AND THE PRODUCTION OF SOME OF THE BEST ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS.

NOW LANDING EX GANGES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS been favoured by the Importers with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on
FRIDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 28,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
GT in diamond—5 Cases, containing a beautiful collection of rare Oil Paintings, the works of some of the best ancient and modern masters
Amongst them may be named—
Dutch Vessels, in a gale ..By Lurry
Shipping ....Walters
Vulcan presenting Armour A. Copel
Danae and the Shower of Gold.................A. Copel
Shipping in a Storm ......Vanderville
Landscape ....Ibbetson
Isle of Barbadoes ....Sir Joshua Reynolds
Landscape — Wilsbridge, Gloucestershire ....Pearsall
Vision of St. John, Isle of Patmos ....Pominchini
Sun Rising ....Artet
Bay of Naples.............Hande
Christ Calling his Disciples
David and Goliath
Female Portrait ....Sir Joshua Reynolds
Nell Gwyne ....Sir Peter Lely
Landscape Mythology ..
Views on the Cornish Coast............W. Woods
With many others of an equally good character.
The whole will be on view on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. 5149

HATS. HATS. HATS.

JUST LANDED.

From the best maker—Pritchard, London.

MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
8 CASES HATS, consisting of—
Gents' black Paris hats. 7½ and 7 5-8 deep, 2½ and 2 5 8 brim, all qualities
Ditto drab Paris ditto, assorted qualities
Ditto ditto soft felt ditto, round crowns
Ditto ditto ditto, square crowns
Ditto ditto travelling ditto
Children's ditto felt ditto
Gents' green ditto ditto, lined silk
Ditto black beaver ditto, good quality and excellent shapes.
Terms at sale. 5064

TUESDAY'S CONTINUATION SALE, AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET.

MR. W. G. MOORE

WILL sell, This Morning, at the above well-known establishment, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, new and second hand, in great variety
Oil paintings and engravings
Gig and harness
Sausage filling machine and fittings.
Also,
One box of superior wearing apparel
One fancy ball dress
One China work box, with fittings
A pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial
And
A small invoice of ironmongery, consisting of—
One cask flat irons
Three dozen shovels
Six dozen frying pans
Sets of weights, table bells, pocket knives, &c., &c. 5163

JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following Goods, just landed—
Ladies' silver steel scissors
Penknives, buck handles
Carving knives and forks
Snuff boxes
Clothes and hair brushes
Brass cocks
Portable lamps
Bright steel and japanned brass spurs, swan neck
Mosaic gold centres—pearl and enamelled
Mosaic gold pencil cases
Gold plated gent.'s signet rings
Ditto ditto seals, cornelian stones
Eye glasses, watch keys, &c.
Terms at sale. 5096

PATENT CALFSKINS.

TO BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case patent calfskins.
Terms at sale. 5042

TO SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case ladies' patent shoes
One case coloured roans
One case trees and spurs
One case workboxes and dressing-cases.
Terms at sale. 5043

TO STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

23 CRATES AND 11 CASKS OF JAMES GREEN'S SUPERIOR EARTHENWARE AND CHINA.

JUST LANDED, EX GANGES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 28,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following excellent assortment, comprising—
Four crates dinner, pie, and cheese plates, flowing blue, mulberry, Hindostan, Chinese, and scroll
One crate dishes to match, 12 and 18 inch
One crate cover dishes, ditto, 10 inch
Five crates flowing blue chamber services, complete
Four crates breakfast cups and saucers, flowing blue, Chinese, and Bohemian
Two crates sugars, butters, creams, and plates to match
Three crates flowing blue jugs, in sets
Two casks breakfast cups and saucers, basins, and plates, all French shape, plain drab
Two casks breakfast ditto, ditto, Chinese princess, silver, gold edge and line
Four casks dinner, pie, and cheese plates, willow
Two ditto dishes to match, 10 to 18 inches
Two ditto cover dishes, 10 inches
Terms at sale. 5155

PROSPECT INN,

AND ADJOINING COTTAGES, SITUATE NEAR THE NEW MILITARY BARRACKS.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At eleven o'clock.
THE SUBSTANTIALLY BRICK-BUILT TAVERN, WITH COTTAGES AND LAND adjoining, known as the PROSPECT INN.
This house is now in full trade, and commands the largest portion of the custom of the Barracks. It is now let at the easy rental of £1 per week.
For parties requiring a good and improving investment, this is just the property, as
IT MUST BE SOLD.
Terms at sale. 4522

CITY PROPERTIES.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD, AND ALLOTMENT ON PARRAMATTA ROAD.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
CENTRICAL CITY PROPERTIES, IN PITT AND KING STREETS.

LOT 1.

THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN PITT-STREET. This consists of the excellent and substantial premises adjoining the buildings of Mr. M. fitt; the shops are in the occupation of Messrs. Marks and Nelson drapers, and Mr Hamilton, chemist and druggist; the Stores in the rear are let to H. G. Smith, Esq. The total rental amounts to £275 PER ANNUM.
The rental payable under the lease only £175.

LOT 2.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN KING-STREET, consisting of two Shops and Dwelling Houses, near the corner of Castlereagh-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Forsberg, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Cummins.
THE RENTAL IS £185 PER ANNUM.

LOT 3.

Allotment on the Parramatta Road, on the Forest Lodge Estate, at the junction of the new out with the old line of road. This is well adapted for the erection of a tavern.
Terms at sale. 5175

SIX BALES OF FLANNELS AND OSNABURGHS.

JUST LANDED.

MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 25.
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2 BALES imitation Welch Flannels
2 Ditto fine Saxony ditto
2 Ditto 36-inch superior Osnaburgs
2 Ditto 36-inch Union heavy checks.
Terms at sale. 5104

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO LET.—The Cottage in Hunter-street, adjoining the residence of the Attorney-General, will be Let by Auction, on the 1st October next, on a repairing lease, for fourteen years. Further particulars may be known upon application to Mr. H. K. JAMES; or to
5171 T. S. MORT.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

UNRESERVED SALE OF USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. J. THORNTON, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, WHO IS PROCEEDING TO CALIFORNIA.

Also,
THE LEASE AND GOOD WILL OF THE PREMISES.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, PITT-STREET, opposite the WILLOW TREE,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 11 o'clock,
AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., comprising—
Loo, dining, Pembroke, and other tables
Mahogany telescope dining table
Carved rosewood state bedstead
Cedar four-post and iron bedsteads
Mattrasses and palliasses
Washstands, toilet tables, and toilet glasses
Wardrobes, chests of drawers
Kitchen dresser and tables
Damask covered hair-stuffed sofas
Easy chairs, crimson satin damask covers
Cane-seated and hair-stuffed chairs
Sideboards
Toilet glasses
Cedar cribs, stretchers
Iron swing cots
Bidets, clothes baskets
Tap-room tables, round tea tables, door mats, and a variety of other articles.
Also,
About 500 whips
Quantity of horse hair and upholsterer's materials.
After which,
The lease and good will of the premises, fixtures, &c.
Terms, cash.
NO RESERVE. 5173

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE SHEEP CONCERN,
Which will be sold by public auction, by
MR. MORT,
At his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 12 o'clock.

THE FAVOURITE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
1063 Hoggett Ewes and Wethers
523 Wethers and Rams
1811 Ewes in lamb, (nearly all young sheep).

3397 More or less

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED, THE WOOL OF MOST EXCELLENT QUALITY, AND THE CARCASS OF GREAT WEIGHT.
Together with
THE STATION OF "DELGA."
Situate in the Wellington district, and capable of carrying in all seasons at least
EIGHT THOUSAND SHEEP.
The run has a considerable amount of *fattening country*, which enables the proprietor to furnish periodical supplies of fat stock for the Sydney market, and as the whole of the station is abundantly grassed *and as well watered as any in the district*, there can be no question (looking to the small amount of stock with so extensive a run, and remembering also the desirableness of the district and excellence of the sheep) but that this sale affords the moderate capitalist a chance seldom to be met with.

THE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS which are of recent erection, and of the most durable description, consist of—
Large wool shed (now in course of erection)
Large and newly built store
Three capital huts, yards, &c.
Lambing yards, &c.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY WILL BE GIVEN IN:—
A LARGE QUANTITY OF SLOPS, say—shepherds' coats, pilot coats, rugs, blankets, shirts, moleskin trousers, frocks, vests, ticking, woolpacks, twine, &c.. &c.
VARIOUS STORES—About 3000 lbs. flour, tea, sugar, salt, &c., sufficient until after shearing.
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, &c., consisting of steel mills, saws, saddle and bridles, gun, barrows, shovels, bells, hoes, cooking utensils, scales and weights, steelyards, large boiler, several hundred hurdles, casks, cases, &c., &c.
THREE DRAUGHT HORSES, two of which are excellent saddle horses, with all other implements, stores, &c., &c., upon the station, too numerous to mention.
☞ It may be well to mention that twenty of the Rams cost fifty shillings per head, being a selection from the choice flocks of Mr. Nelson Lawson.
Terms on application. 5174

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
At half-past ten o'clock.
THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
viz.:—
Escretoire, elaborately finished
Sideboard, chest of drawers
Fourpost bedsteads, washstands
Chairs, couch, fenders and fireirons
&c., &c., &c.,
Terms—Cash. 5168

THURSDAY'S PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Stores,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27,
At 11 o'clock,
24 CASKS TALLOW
10 Bales Wool
2741 Sheepskins
75 Hides.
Terms at sale. 5165

CHOICE PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27,
At half-past eleven o'clock,
A VARIETY OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, comprising "Thimble-rigs," by H. R. Smith; the "Blind Man at the Post Office" by ditto; "Expectation"; "Passiflora"; "Mother and Child"; "Death of Kennedy," &c, &c., by W. Nicholas; and a variety of choice engravings framed.
Terms—Cash. 5169

BY ORDER OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LATE FIRM OF GRANT AND SHEVELTAN.

THE STATION OF "KHANCOBAN," TOGETHER WITH EIGHT HUNDRED CATTLE.

MR. MORT
Has instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 12 o'clock,

THAT very complete and Valuable Station, situate on the Upper Hume, known as "Khancoban," on the Port Phillip Road, in the Murrumbidgee District, about midway betwixt Port Phillip and Sydney, together with the following
VALUABLE HERD OF CATTLE,
viz.:—
270 Cows, three years and upwards
213 Heifers, under three years
152 Bullocks, four years
189 Bullocks and steers
7 Bulls, from one to five years
46 Male and female calves

877 Head more or less.

The cattle are very superior, indeed many of them being the produce of the Imported Bulls
ALBERT AND CAPTAIN;
and a large number of the cows are broken in to bail.
The following will be given in:—
Six stock horses
Dray, bows and yokes, &c.
Plough
Saddlery, sundry implements, &c.
The improvements on the station, consist of the following substantial erections, viz.:—
Superintendent's dwelling, with detached kitchen, &c.
Excellent stockyards
Wheat paddock
Grass paddock, &c.
The run, which is really well grassed and abundantly watered, is capable of carrying
TWELVE HUNDRED HEAD
in all seasons; and the whole property is undoubtedly a most desirable one, the proprietors having spared no expense in the introduction of good blood by importing first-rate Bulls, and the improvements are all that can be required upon a large breeding station.
Terms may be learnt on application to the Auctioneer. 5176

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

IN SUNDRY INTESTATE ESTATES.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms.
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
IN THE ESTATE OF CAPTAIN CLARKSTONE
WEARING APPAREL
Charts, maps
Sextant
Watches, &c., &c.

IN THE ESTATE OF MONTGOMERY.
Wearing apparel, sofa, bedding, &c.
Also,
Sextant, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 5170

VALUABLE AND ELEGANTLY BOUND WORKS,

THE LIBRARY OF MR. HENRY KECK.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27,
At half past eleven o'clock.
THE WHOLE OF MR. KECK'S WELL-SELECTED LIBRARY of elegantly bound and Illustrated Works: Comprising,—History of England, Old St. Paul's, Martin Chuzzlewit, Knight of Gwynne, The Commissioner, Gaberlunzie's Wallet, Book of Gems, Cruikshank's Table Book, Literary World, Nicholas Nickleby, Sterne's Works, Sketches by Boz, Marryatt's Works, Baby Rattler, Combe Abbey, Seymour's Humorous Sketches, Heath's Picturesque Annual, Asmodeus, The Wandering Jew, Humphrey's Clock, Chambers' Journal, Mysteries of Paris, Life of Scott, Robinson Crusoe, Gil Blas, Smollett's Works, Tom Cringle's Log, Burns's Works, Scott's Napoleon, Ten Thousand a Year, Decameron, The Waverley Novels, Moore's Works, Bulwer's Novels, Hudibras, Life of Napoleon.
SCRAP AND DRAWING-ROOM TABLE BOOKS, Byron's Works, The O'Donohoe, by Lever Dombey and Son, Hector O'Halloran, Roscoe's South Wales, Hogarth Moralized, Count of Monte Christo, Comic Annual Arthur O'Leary, Dublin Penny Journal, PUNCH, 13 vols., The Athenæum, Evenings at Haddon Hall, Don Quixote, Poor Jack, Miser's Daughter, Arabian Nights, Parlour Library, and a variety of Illustrated and other Works, elegantly bound.
Terms—Cash. 5164

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE TRUSSES HAY,

NOW LANDING FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AT THE WHARF OF ROBERT TOWNS, ESQ.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the WHARF OF ROBERT TOWNS, Esq., DARLING HARBOUR,
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON SEPTEMBER 27,
At three o'clock precisely.
229 TRUSSES pressed Van Diemen's Land Hay.
Terms at sale.

☞ As this lot will positively be sold, and in lots to suit purchasers, the sale is especially worthy of the attention of dealers, coach proprietors, private families, and others. 5167

ILLAWARRA.

THE CELEBRATED ESTATE OF BALGOWNIE, SUBDIVIDED INTO EIGHT ELIGIBLE FARMS.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY IS SITUATED ONLY THREE MILES FROM WOLLONGONG, THE LAND IS EQUAL IN VALUE TO ANY IN THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED AND IMPROVING DISTRICT, THE SALE THEREFORE AFFORDS TO SMALL CAPITALISTS AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH DOES NOT OFTEN OCCUR OF ACQUIRING, AT A REASONABLE COST, AN EXCELLENT FARM,

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12,
At eleven o'clock,
THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF BALGOWNIE in the following lots—
LOT 1.
THE BALGOWNIE FARM,
Consisting of about 113 acres.
Upon this property is erected a weatherboard cottage, containing four large rooms, with verandah all round, eight feet wide, detached flagged kitchen and other out offices, forming a superior homestead. About ninety acres of this land have been cleared, and there is a
LARGE GARDEN,
Containing an excellent assortment of the choicest fruit trees.
There has been a Cottage erected in the Garden, which a small outlay would complete.
LOTS 2 to 8,
Consist of Farms varying in extent from 21 to 30 ACRES,
all abundantly watered by never-failing creeks. A great portion of this land is cleared, and is covered chiefly with clover, English rye grass, couch, &c. The uncleared is rich brush land.

This valuable agricultural property will be sold in lots to suit buyers at the sale.
Terms—Cash.
NO RESERVE. 5172

FURNITURE SALE,

AT MR. THORNTON'S PREMISES.

MR. MORT'S sale of Furniture, postponed from yesterday, (in consequence of the wet weather), will take place
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely. 5168

GREAT SALE FOR MONEYED MEN.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, ELIZABETH AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS,
FIRST-RATE PUBLIC-HOUSE, THE SYDNEY ARMS,
AND
ADJACENT DWELLING HOUSES, PRODUCING AN ANNUAL RENTAL OF £440.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor, to sell by auction, on the premises,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 1,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The valuable Freehold Properties in Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, comprising the well-known Public-house
THE SYDNEY ARMS,
and two adjoining houses, a grocery store and four cottages (in Castlereagh-street), and two cottages and three building allotments in the most desirable part of Elizabeth-street, facing the Race-course.
For the convenience of purchasers, the property will be put up in lots, namely,

LOT 1.
Upon this allotment are erected three substantially built houses, producing a weekly rental of twenty-five shillings, and in addition to the frontage to Elizabeth-street, it possesses the great advantage of a right of way from Castlereagh-street.

LOTS 2 AND 3.
The adjoining allotments, consisting of eighteen feet each, and presenting one of the most eligible sites in Sydney for building—one of them a corner allotment.

LOT 4.
An allotment in Elizabeth-street, consisting of thirty-four feet, upon which now stands a cottage producing £1 per week. The proprietor in allotting the division of the property, has had in view the advantage of the purchaser in any future building arrangements, and has therefore apportioned the ground so as to admit of the erection thereupon of two good-sized residences; also a corner allotment.

LOT 5.
The grocery store, and four well-built brick cottages in Castlereagh-street, are let to respectable weekly tenants, and producing a rental of £1 14s.

LOT 6.
The public-house the Sydney Arms, and two adjoining houses. Upon these most eligible premises, upwards of £300 have been just expended in putting them into thorough repair. The situation of the Sydney Arms, with entrances both from the Race-course and Castlereagh-street, and possessing peculiar advantages of neighbourhood in respect to profitable custom, render it one of of the most desirable houses in the trade. It is now let to a highly respectable tenant at a much lower rental than its improved arrangements must in future secure for it. The adjoining houses are also let to eligible tenants, and the substantial nature of the extensive repairs and improvements which they have just undergone, will guarantee the purchaser against his incurring any outlay of a similar kind for the next fifteen years. These premises are now yielding a rental of £4 10s. weekly.

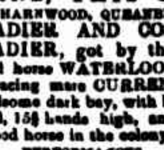
In inviting the attention of parties desiring to invest money on secure and remunerative terms, Mr. Stubbs can safely offer his assurance that so excellent an opportunity as this is but seldom presented. The rental now produced from the compact and well-built premises described above amounts to £440, and the position of the ground, facing the Racecourse, in the best part of Elizabeth-street, guarantees to the builder thereon very ample interest upon any outlay.

Plans are now ready at Mr. Stubbs's Mart, King-street, where any further information may likewise be obtained.
Terms at sale.
Title guaranteed—first-rate. 4714

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, September 21, 1849.
HARPER v. WALSH.

ON TUESDAY next (This Day,) the 25th instant, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, Corporation Inn, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold the defendant's Stock-in Trade, consisting of ales, wine, and spirituous liquors; also, household furniture, a saddle horse, &c., also, the defendant's interest in and to the Corporation Inn bar fittings and all fixtures erected therein, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
5021 Under Sheriff.



TO STAND, THIS SEASON

AT CHARNWOOD, QUEANBEYAN,

GRENADIER AND COSSACK.

GRENADIER, got by the imported blood horse WATERLOO, out of the celebrated racing mare CURRENCY LASS. He is a handsome dark bay, with black points, 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and the most powerful blood horse in the colony.

PERFORMANCES.
1842. Won the Maitland Town Plate.
1844. Won the Cup at Jerry's Plains.
Won 40 sovereigns at Patrick's Plains.
Won the Candidate's Purse at Maitland.
1846. Won the Tradesman's Purse at Goulburn.
Won the Town Plate at Yass.
1849. Won the Town Plate at Yass.

COSSACK.
COSSACK, got by the imported Arab horse HADJI BABA, out of a Camerton mare. He is a grey horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, and full brother to SARACEN.

TERMS—Grenadier, £2; Cossack, £1 10s.; groomage, 2s. 6d.
For more than one mare, the property of the same person, an allowance will be made, according to the number sent.
☞ Large and well-watered paddocks provided gratis.
Charnwood, September 1. 5119

TO STAND THIS SEASON.

AT PARKHALL, NEAR APPIN,

THE imported Cleveland STALLION PRINCE ALBERT,
imported by Mr. Thompson, of Hobart Town, and purchased from the importer by that excellent judge of horse stock—the late Dr. Imlay, for the high price of 600 guineas. He is a bright bay with black points, stands 17 hands high, and is a sure foal getter.
Terms, £1 10s., groomage included; a reduction made if two or more mares be sent. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares. 5006

TO STAND, AT BROWNLOW HILL, CAMDEN,
The celebrated Arab CRAB.
Terms, £3 3s., including groomage. 4857

YOUNG ST. JOHN.

THIS Thorough-bred Horse, (half-brother to the Plover,) by the well-known favourite English Blood Stallion "St. John;" dam, "Ariadne," by "Bay Camerton,"

WILL TRAVEL
Through Liverpool, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, Prospect, Penrith, and Bringelly, returning to the "Australian Arms," Parramatta, every ninth day.
Terms:—£2 2s. 6d. each mare, Groomage included.
Payment to be made to Mr. John M'Kay, Parramatta, on or before 1st January, 1850.
Parramatta, September 8. 4282

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